THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1931—VOL. XXIII, NO. 292

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

President Hoover Cuts Budget

History Adds a Week's Work

Signor Grandi Is on His Way

Soviet Union Enters 15th Year

Britain Plans a Radio Ring

European Bankers Make Plans

PRESIDENT HOOVER, a mining engineer originally, completes his most successful job at the reduction works. He cuts down the budget requests of Federal Government chiefs by $350,000,000. All Washington departments are made to feel the paring. This holds the budget total at $280,000,000 less than the total appropriations made by the last Congress, for the current year. The outgo still exceeds the income, a fat deficit is still to be expected, but—$350,000,000 saved is, under the revised arithmetic of a lean season, about $700,000,000 earned.

* * *

¶ The heart of history for the week:—GERMANY, acting on the Hoover-Laval suggestion, asks for an inquiry into her capacity to pay.—FRANCE accedes to Germany, maintaining that political debts must be paid ahead of private obligations.—ENGLAND gets a new Cabinet in which all parties are fairly represented.—SPAIN provides for a non-repeater, non-dictator President with a six-year term.—ITALY decrees that wages shall not be reduced—with exceptions.—CZECHOSLOVAKIA belittles her budget until it balances.—JUGOSLAVIA, for money reasons rather than moral ones, reduces her army.—GREECE extends sympathy to Cyprus, which wants to be Greek.—ARGENTINA announces less politics and more prosperity.—ECUADOR makes its Congress cave down on a sales tax issue.—BRAZIL declares her latest revolution has ceased to revolve.—CANADA finds her trade tripping back toward normal.—SOVIET RUSSIA gets the League to admit it likes her markets if not her morals.—JAPAN insists she won't fight—and does.—CHINA says she won't fight—and has to.—THE UNITED STATES issues a fresh appeal to the Oriental belligerents, prepares for a cut-it-down Congress, garners sinews to succor the unemployed, and flies its new star-nudger the Akron.

* * *

¶ Italian Foreign Minister Grandi, accompanied by Signora Grandi and an official party, sails from Naples to be the guest of President Hoover. Italy is elated, seeing the cementing of a closer union with the United States. Disarmament is the chief binding tie now; there will be many binding ties when the White House conversations are finished. Signor Grandi comes to make history. He will prepare on shipboard in a novel way—by cramming all the American history he can.

* * *

¶ The Russian Revolution enters its fifteenth year. The Soviet Government holds noisy celebration. The third phase is on. First, the Soviet won its way to power; next, it forced the peasant majority to a compromise; now it is deep in its industrial Five-Year Plan. No other nation has shown a disposition to accept Communism. But many nations are watching the economic results. Soviet Russia has no unemployment—but small pay and no independence for the employed. It knows no sales crisis—but it has an acute shortage of the simple necessities. Are the Bolsheviks happy? Yes! is the thunderous answer. But in a Communist country of course it is the dictators at the top who do the answering for the people.

* * *

¶ England plans to bring the nations of the British Commonwealth together in a radio ring. The British Broadcasting Corporation finances a huge station to be built at Daventry, Northamptonshire. Music, news, addresses, bulletins and trade information will flow out on short wavelengths to each country at its most suitable hour. The adventuring Briton in the Australian bush or the African jungle will have his daily message from home. It is said the new station won't advertise a thing—except the Empire.

* * *

¶ Bankers of central and eastern European states end their conference at Prague. They plan to improve inter-country relations by setting up more efficient clearing arrangements. They discussed the need of a sound new currency common to them all. A new currency of sound ideas common to them all would aid the harmony and happiness not only of Europe, but of the world.

* * *

¶ Mexico claims 600 acres in El Paso, Texas. Diplomacy isn't to blame for this international mix-up. The rollicking Rio Grande simply put some of Mexico over into the United States.

* * *

¶ The University of Warsaw closes for a week owing to brawls between the Polish Nationalist and Jewish students. Cracow University is just over a vacation similarly brought about. Those Polish students are old-fashioned in wasting themselves on a game that has no scoreboard. Why not turn their energy into football and make world records?

Waste Land Farmed By Adelaide Youths

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

HARDLY a vacant block of land is to be seen in and around Adelaide as a result of the city's activities in providing employment during the trade slump.

Cultivation of waste land—owners of such property having placed it at the disposal of the City Council for this purpose—has been part of the well-organized program for helping unemployed youths. Other boys are being trained in carpentry, metal molding and cabinetmaking or else sent to big farms to learn agriculture.

German Youth Told to Avoid Defeatist Talk

Word Coined in France in War Time Pictures Doleful Epoch

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Dr. Thomas Mann, who is regarded by many people not only as a great novelist, but as one of the most powerful intellects of Germany, has uttered a notable rebuke to the defeatists. It will be remembered that the words defeatist and defeatism were coined in France during the World War. They describe those whose attitude is one of disbelief in ultimate triumph, and perhaps go farther—suggesting that the defeatist puts himself actively on the side of defeat.

But there is a defeatism of peace as well as of war, and it is against this defeatism that Dr. Mann, speaking to German youth, addresses his remarks. He does not accept the prevalent view that ours is a doleful epoch. He considers it to be rich and full of promise. It is troubled, but it is not in decline.

Forces flow torrentially in our own time. The difficulty is that the world has not yet learned how to utilize the new abundance.

Cycles of Civilization

Dr. Oswald Spengler, a German philosopher of profound erudition, has written a book on the cycles of civilization. It presents many original new points—so much so that it is indeed difficult to read. It is perhaps not unfair to say that it foretells the passing of the West; its civilization is destined to disappear as other civilizations have disappeared before it.

Against this pessimistic—or philosophical—outlook, Dr. Mann puts German youth on guard. He would not have a surrender to pessimism, a pseudo-heroic folding of arms. On the contrary, he calls for an optimism that should be productive of action. Defeatism in all its forms must be resolutely condemned.

Dr. Mann does not deny that our culture—the bourgeois culture as he calls it—is undergoing a crisis. It is a crisis that is social as well as political. It is not only economic, but is "spiritual." That must be recognized before we can proceed to solve our problems. But we should also beware of becoming merely conservative—of trying to preserve those things that have become familiar to us, simply because they are familiar, whether we have outgrown them or not. It may be that something of our "bourgeois" culture is veritably passing, but Europe is not exhausted—the white race is not exhausted—the vital forces of a civilization which has its roots in ancient Greece are stronger than ever.

Danger of Negation

These observations are stimulating; but not less important is Dr. Mann's distinction between revolution and revolt. It is possible that many nineteenth-century ideas are outmoded. But we should not forget that they contain some part of verity, and that historically they helped in the development of our civilization. If there are to be changes, we should be careful not to fall into a false extremism, a sterile negation. Mankind has made conquests which have carried us further, and we cannot go back on them. Thus he condemns what he calls a reactionary revolt.

Taking, as example, the ideas of liberty and of personality which especially belong to the nineteenth century, he acknowledges that they may have been to some extent superseded by the idea of collectivity. Yet though the community is greater than the individual, Dr. Mann is careful to defend "the rights, the charm, and the value of the human person."

Concerning another question that needs revision, Dr. Mann says: "The idea of peace is often badly understood; it sometimes takes the aspect of a sort of mental vegetarianism, of platitudinous idealism, of impotent rationalism." Peace, in other words, should not be a pegging down of injustices, but should be a progress toward justice.

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Budget Cut of $350,000,000 Is Announced by President

Hoover Says All Departments Are Coöperating in Effort to Reduce Appropriations—Sectional Interests Urged Not to Embarrass Administration

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—President Hoover has pared $350,000,000 off requests for appropriation from department and bureau heads for the coming year's budget as part of his determined endeavor to make governmental expenses set a record for economy in a period of nation-wide retrenchment.

By just the amount of this reduction, announced at the White House, the tax burden of the public will be lessened next year, at a time when the mounting federal deficit makes it practically certain that in any event some increase in taxes cannot be avoided.

Mr. Hoover's economy program has not touched one department and passed over others, it is revealed, but has borne down heavily on all of them. So far, only two items of reduction have been announced in any detail, each relating to national defense: the army and navy.

But Mr. Hoover's statement shows that similar reductions are being planned for the other departments so far as it is possible to make them. A comprehensive and drastic economy program is under way which will spare no section of the national government, and which will postpone every expenditure that can be postponed without injury to the department or to the larger program of unemployment relief which is now under way.

It was said at the White House that the present figure is around $280,000,000 less than appropriations by the last Congress for the current fiscal year. Total appropriations for this year were about $4,647,000,000. However, the cut mentioned is not definite, Mr. Hoover stated, and may vary as much as $20,000,000 or more, in either direction.

Even with the big economy cuts made in Mr. Hoover's unsparing campaign, it is obvious that the total saving will be by itself far from meeting the mounting Treasury deficit. Last year ended with a deficit of about $900,000,000 and already this year the deficit has reached another $600,000,000, with forecasts freely made in Treasury circles that the total difference between income and outgo may be as high as $1,500,000,000, unless a strong business pick-up occurs.

Accordingly, Mr. Hoover's statement only goes to prove with greater emphasis the likelihood

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IDLE SUPPORT DECLARED DUTY OF INDUSTRIES

Slichter Tells Committee Maintenance Is Not Community Job

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—Industry and not the community should be charged with maintenance of the unemployed during slack periods, Prof. Sumner S. Slichter, of the business economics department at Harvard University, declared yesterday before the Senate committee investigating unemployment insurance.

"Taking care of unemployed is as much the function of industry as maintenance of machinery," he held, "and failure of industry to perform this function is faulty cost accounting." The community, he said, should no more pay the cost of supporting unoccupied labor than it should pay the cost of transportation for industry.

When the Government helps the unemployed, in effect, industry is being subsidized, Professor Slichter indicated. Calling upon the Government to stop this "subsidy" requiring every industry to provide for its workers through periods of depression, he outlined a system of unemployment insurance which, he said, amounted to putting industry on a basis of sound cost accounting.

He advocated, therefore, compulsory unemployment insurance. His scheme called for encouragement of the system by the Government, with compulsory laws to be enacted by the states, varying according to regional conditions.

Professor Slichter advised against any sudden application of his proposed system. The change, he said, should be brought about gradually. As a first step he suggested passage of federal legislation granting any corporation a credit on its income tax equivalent to half of its contributions to a voluntarily adopted unemployment reserve fund.

This, he explained, would set up a competitive differential in favor of any industry which would accept the responsibility of caring for its own workers during periods of slack business.

Another witness at yesterday's hearing, Mr. Jacob Billikopf, chairman of the New York Clothing Unemployment Fund and director of the Federation of Jewish Charities, also advocated compulsory unemployment insurance. Mr. Billikopf cited the success of the system in operation in the clothing trade as proof of the practicability of that method of alleviating unemployment distress.

He described at length the unemployment system set up among the clothing workers of Chicago, which, he said, had distributed benefits during the last two years at the rate of $1,000,000 annually among about 15,000 employees.

Nevada Products Prove State to Be No Desert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TONOPAH, Nev., Nov. 7—While Nevada is not classed as an agricultural state, the United States census bureau reports reveal that Nevada produces apples, apricots, cherries, figs, nectarines, peaches, pears, plums, prunes, quinces, grapes, almonds, pecans, blackberries, dewberries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries.

In the southern part of the State many of the so-called tropical fruits and vegetables are raised in considerable quantity. In the Boulder Dam area, which includes the city of Las Vegas, there are seven pecan orchards.

The Lahontan valley, under the Newlands irrigation project, is famous for its Hearts of Gold cantaloupes. Apples are raised in every county in the State.

RUSSIA REVIEWS ACHIEVEMENTS OF REVOLUTION

Honors 14th Anniversary of Day Bolsheviki Rose to Power

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Nov. 7—Russia today commemorated the fourteenth anniversary of the Revolution which overthrew the Kerensky Government and placed the Bolsheviki in power.

Looking back over the span of 14 years separating the seizure of power in Russia in 1917 by the Bolsheviki or Communists as they soon began to call themselves, from today's annual huge organized demonstration in honor of the revolutionary anniversary, one sees in clear retrospect that the history of the Soviet régime falls into three tolerably distinct periods.

Today Russia is in the midst of the third phase, which may be said to have started with the Five-Year Plan of national development. The first period, that of revolution and civil war, ended in 1921 with the Soviet Government finally established as the ruling power.

The second was one of economic readjustment and reconstruction on the basis of a compromise between the ruling Communist Party and the peasant majority of the population.

It is this third phase, now in progress, however, that has changed Russia more sweepingly than the longer periods which preceded it.

The main objectives of the Soviet Government during this period have been the high-speed industrialization of the country and the collectivization of its agriculture. Along with this has gone a relentless drive against the last remnants of private capitalism within the country.

A variety of administrative measures, including confiscatory taxation, have reduced private trade to very small dimensions. The former economic top layer of the peasantry, the 4 or 5 per cent who fell into the category of "kulaks" or "fists" have been economically smashed and great numbers of them have been expropriated and driven from their homes.

The vast and shifting economic panorama of Russia under the Five-Year Plan shows contrasted and even contradictory developments. The great strides which have been made toward the goals of industrialization and collectivization are

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GRANDI PLEDGES ITALY'S EFFORTS FOR GOOD WILL

Visit to Hoover Intended to Solidify Understanding With United States

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

NAPLES, Nov. 7—Describing himself as an Ambassador of the Italian Government and the Italian people on a mission of good will to the United States, Signor Dino Grandi, Foreign Minister, left Naples this afternoon on the S. S. Conte Grande to pay an official visit to President Hoover.

With him were Signora Grandi, Signor Augusto Rosso, head of the League of Nations sections of the Italian Foreign Office, Maj. Alfredo Rocco, and two private secretaries.

This is the second time Signor Grandi will have visited the United States. He was there with Count Volpi in the fall of 1925 for settlement of the Italian war debts, when he met President Hoover.

The historic importance of the visit is greatly stressed in the editorials of various Italian papers today. It is pointed out that the relations between Italy and the United States which have always been very cordial have become still more intimate since the two countries have set out upon a common disarmament policy.

Signor Grandi himself is very optimistic as to the result of his mission. He is convinced that a frank exchange of views with both Mr. Hoover and the American Secretary of State, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, will lead to closer understanding between the two Governments, enabling them to coöperate to make the forthcoming disarmament conference a success.

"I'm glad to be going back to America," Signor Grandi said shortly before the ship pulled out. "It's a great country and I never have forgotten the trip I made there five years ago."

"I am going this time as my country's Ambassador," he said, "but also as an Italian, to interpret to the American people the real friendship we have for them.

"I am taking to President Hoover the personal greetings of Premier Mussolini, and I will tell the President how much we admire his courageous initiative in facing the crisis which is racking the world."

Signor Grandi said he hopes some day to send his six-year-old son Franco to the United States to con-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Mexico to Hold Land Rio Grande Took From Texas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 7 — That Mexico will not sell or otherwise relinquish its claim to 600 acres of land in the city of El Paso, Texas, involved in what is known as the "Chamizal case," a case that for more than half a century has engaged the attention of diplomats and statesmen, was made known by Señor Genaro Estrada, Secretary of Foreign Relations.

Señor Estrada explained that the sale of national property is prohibited under the Constitution, and stated that in his opinion this land could not be legally sold. He belittled reports that negotiations were under way calling for American cancellation of Pious Fund payments in return for granting the United States titles to the Chamizal tract.

The Chamizal case, which is again reported to be the subject of diplomatic negotiations between the United States Embassy and the Mexican Foreign Office, arose through the oft-occurring antics of the winding Rio Grande in leaving its banks. The 600 acres of land involved lie between the old bed of the border river, as defined by an official survey made in 1854, and the present channel of the river. While the land was of little value originally, it is now a part of the city of El Paso, and as such the tract has become worth millions of dollars.

Sound of Human Voice Transmitted By Beam Light in Place of Telephone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, India, Nov. 7—Using a beam of light instead of a telephone wire to transmit the human voice, Dr. Gustaf W. Hammar, physicist, and Mr. Lawrence W. Foskett, a graduate student, at the University of Idaho, have invented what may be known as a "light telephone."

Almost immediate use of the discovery could be made by such agencies as the forest and ranger service, and the army signal corps, the discoverers believe. It enables one to speak over a long distance without stringing wires and without radiocasting the message to everybody equipped to pick it up.

A sensitive photo-electric cell makes the "light telephone" possible. The cell detects the most minute changes in the intensity of light to which it is exposed. It makes possible the receiving device.

The sending device consists of a manometric flame fed by acetylene and a reflector to focus the rays on the receiving point or destination of the message. The burner is equipped with a double gas chamber, separated by a thin diaphragm. Talking against the diaphragm moves the gas in the second chamber and so causes the flame to vibrate or flicker.

The sending operator swings the reflector until he focuses the narrow beam of light upon the intended receiver. In the forest service, for instance, this objective might be a lookout post 10 or 15 miles away. The receiver places the photo-electric cell in the beam, and the cell immediately picks up the vibrations in the light, which are too rapid to be detected by human eyes.

An electric current, released by the cell according to the light intensity changes, operates an ordinary telephone receiver. The cell and receiver are hooked to an ordinary "B" battery.

If the device were perfected, both sending and receiving units could be packed in a small suitcase.

Speculating on the future uses of the discovery, they believe the invention has many possibilities. Instead of using ordinary light, infrared rays, which are invisible, could be used. Then the receiving cell would pick up the message, but no one would be aware that the light beam was being focused.

If the device can be used in the forest service, it will save large sums of money which are now spent to build and maintain hundreds of miles of telephone lines used only during the fire season.

Scene of Clash in Manchuria

Map Shows Tahsing, Near Nonni River Bridge, Where Japanese Troops Forced Back Chinese After Three Days of Fighting. Japanese Are Stated to Be Holding Their Troops Back Just South of Angangchi, Where South Manchuria Railway Meets Russia's Chinese Eastern Railway. Chinese Troops Are Concentrated Around Tsitsihar.

JUGOSLAVIANS PLAY AT VOTING ON PARLIAMENT

Actors in Election Drama Drawn Entirely From Government Ranks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia, Nov. 7—The election campaign which culminates in a national poll tomorrow is the strangest in the history of the Kingdom, for there is only one party in the field and the result is a foregone conclusion.

Yet a vigorous campaign is being carried on. Meetings are held, speeches are delivered, the work of the Government is praised and the people are exhorted to go to the polls and vote for the Government candidates.

The arena is left exclusively to the Government, not because there is no Opposition in existence, but because the parties opposed to the régime consider that the new election law makes their participation impossible. Furthermore, they are not permitted to hold meetings or publish papers and pamphlets, or criticize their opponents or defend their programs.

All the candidates on the Government ticket must have the approval of General Zhivkovitch. A central government committee in Belgrade appoints the one superintendent of each voting place in the country, so there is no control except that of the Government representatives.

All voting is to be open and public. No deputy after election can oppose the views of his chief in Parliament or disregard his instructions, for by that very act he automatically loses his seat. Thus the Government head not only virtually appoints the members of Parliament but will retain absolute control over them.

The Government leaders assure the public that the coming Parliament is the first step toward completely normal constitutional government. If the people vote "right" this time and elect a "good" Parliament then more freedom is promised to them next time.

In some of the 307 election districts the Government has authorized more than one candidate to run, though in every case all the candidates are with the Government. The new Parliament will meet in December and is expected to differ from all those preceding it in being well disciplined and of one accord. No longer will Belgrade be the seat of the stormiest Parliament in the Balkans.

Croatians Act Secretly To Support Candidacy Of Opposition Leader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZAGREB, Jugoslavia, Nov. 7—Prohibited by the election laws from taking an open and active part in the election tomorrow, large numbers of the people of Croatia are carrying on a secret but vigorous and determined campaign against the Government.

They have no ticket in the field, since opposition candidates are forbidden. They cannot hold meetings, publish papers nor openly agitate. But they are carrying on an opposition campaign in two ways.

One of these is the gathering of signatures for the Croatian leader, Dr. Vlatko Machek. Thus, in a way, the people are holding their election and voting for their own leader unofficially in secret.

Dr. Machek estimates that no less than 300,000 such signatures have already been obtained, despite the danger of the undertaking. Many of the men collecting signatures have been arrested, imprisoned and fined, while the signatories are exposed to the severe displeasure of the police.

In addition to this, many Croats have resolved to abstain completely from voting, thus boycotting the elections. Slips bearing the appeal to boycott the elections are secretly circulated, condemning the Government for alleged absolutism and oppression.

What the success of this action will be, election day will show, but political leaders here who claim to be in close touch with the masses throughout the whole of Croatia say that the people enthusiastically accept this plan and that the vast majority of them will abstain from voting. It is estimated that in many districts less than 10 per cent of the peasants will go to the poll.

BABEL OF WHEAT PIT LIKE CHEER FOR PROSPERITY

Mart in Chicago Perhaps Never Made Such Sweet Music for Nation

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 7—The babel of the Chicago Wheat Pit has perhaps never before made such sweet music. Unintelligible as are the cries from the mart, they yet spell one word to the nation. They sound like a college cheer for prosperity.

Only a few months back the Wheat Pit was sparse and lonely and brokers mourned over no business. Today it is packed and the sight of those hundreds of men, their absurd signals and cries, strikes the eye like a long-awaited rescue ship.

Is the rising price of wheat leading the way back to better times? The Pit seems to open on a bigger scene, its brokers appear bent on bigger stakes than bushels, as troubled hearts in city and in country watch the tremulous advance of grain. Wheat fancies itself not merely a register of quotations, as for three-quarters of a century, but a thermometer of the nation's confidence in itself.

It is a place of incredible speed in recording the flickering shades of thought of the public. More is perhaps sold here, quicker, and with less red tape than anywhere else in the world. Just now the machinery is working at high speed. The Wheat Pit, with its three steps up, is crowded from rim to center. The Corn Pit likewise is.

The clamorous jargon of wheat resounds through the great trading hall of the Chicago Board of Trade. Now and then a single voice rises above it like a lion's roar; but of all the many hundreds of brokers only one can clearly penetrate the confused cloud of sound. His gift is a mellow call akin to that of the "rags, ol' iron" man.

The Pit is like a pool. Gusts of selling and buying blow over it. It grows tumultuous, then softens, then again a flurry of hands and shouts breaks out. The winds that stir its surface are made by the buying and selling orders wired in from all parts of the land. A man in Texas determines to buy wheat, places his order and a hand and a voice go up in Chicago.

These orders, telephoned to the floor of the mart, are taken down in urgent speed, passed to waiting messenger boys who run to brokers in the pits. These in haste often throw back their confirmations, to be caught on the fly. Above the din, the recorder of wheat quotations catches the eighth of a cent fluctuations, swiftly writes them down, and they are flashed out to the world at large. It is as instantaneous reporting of the news as can be made.

Everything seems bigger, more important than it used to. The board hopes that it is trading in prosperity.

Britain to Radiocast To All Possessions

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 7—British subjects in Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the recesses of Africa and Asia are to be enabled to listen in easily to bulletins direct from their homeland by means of a new radio station which the British Broadcasting Corporation announces today it has decided to construct at once.

It is to be at Daventry, Northamptonshire, and it is to use several short wavelengths so as to promote reception at hours convenient in each quarter of the globe addressed. The scheme has been long under discussion as a means of keeping the scattered nations of the British Commonwealth in closer touch with one another. It was approved at the British Empire Conference in 1930 but only now have financial difficulties been surmounted owing to there being an excess of income over expenditures in home operations of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

The service supplied is to be a 24-hour one and music, news, addresses, entertainments of all kinds, and trade information will be included. Erection work is expected to take about a year

BRIAND ACTS TO STOP RIFT IN FAR EAST

League Calls on Powers in Manchuria to Keep Troops From Fighting

SALT TAX SEIZURES BY JAPAN PROTESTED

Geneva Awaits Clarifying of Washington's Position on Eastern Issue

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Nov. 7—M. Aristide Briand, as acting President of the League Council last night wired the Japanese and Chinese Governments a message, published here today, which is virtually an open ultimatum.

Learning of the battle on the River Nonni, M. Briand employs the sharpest diplomatic language possible in an attempt to impress China and Japan with the necessity of ceasing hostilities. He calls upon the two governments "to issue instructions without delay to the officers commanding their forces in order to remove all possibility of sanguinary engagements. Any further serious incidents may make it even more difficult for the Council to pursue its efforts for the maintenance of peace, and for effecting a peaceful settlement of the dispute with which it is called upon to deal."

The Briand note begins: "The extension of incidents toward northern Manchuria and the serious nature of the information regarding these incidents supplied by the Chinese and Japanese Governments cannot but increase the anxiety of the Council and public opinion. As President of the Council, I desire to remind you that the Chinese and Japanese representatives have given assurance that their Governments will take all necessary steps to avoid aggravating the situation."

With this sharp note, which is to be followed in a few hours with another reprimanding the Japanese Government for its seizure of revenues on the salt monopoly which are pledged to foreigners, M. Briand begins a campaign to bring the Council into action for the third act of the Manchurian melodrama. If hostilities continue, the Council will probably meet sooner than was scheduled. The entire League recognizes that it must act quickly, and M. Briand's appeal to China and Japan to cease fighting is the final preliminary before action.

Responsible officials of the League are today further puzzled by Washington's attitude. Press reports state that the American Minister to Japan has delivered a note supporting the Council's resolution of Oct. 24. This action had been long and eagerly awaited by the League. But dispatches assert Washington disapproved of setting a specific date—Nov. 16—for evacuation, and, if true, this reservation almost destroys the entire effectiveness of the Council's resolution. Moreover Washington is stated to have expressed a definite refusal to participate in an economic blockade against Japan. If this assurance has been given in advance, then the League may as well give up hope of bringing pressure upon Japan, according to the general view here. But officials are hoping that Washington has been misinterpreted.

Stiff Note From America Causes Stir in Tokyo And Strengthens League's Hand

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Nov. 7—The moral force of the secret communication sent by Mr. Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of State, and the League's continued pressure are becoming more apparent. The press and public are noticeably worried over the possibility that Japan will have to face a graver situation when the League Council reconvenes.

The army's attitude is noticeably sobering. Some observers believe that Baron Kijuro Shidehara, the Foreign Minister, may consider concessions after Nov. 16.

The War Office statement today that Japanese troops will not advance beyond the present line, which is approximately halfway between the Nonni River bridgehead and Angangchi, indicates that the army realizes the seriousness of international pressure against Japan.

It is understood that the aide mémoire delivered by Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, the United States Ambassador to Japan, to Baron Shidehara, yesterday, really amounts to a stiff note, reminding Japan of her international duties. Baron Shidehara is now studying the reply, which is expected to be delivered by Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, Japanese Ambassador at Washington, during next week. While the nature of it cannot be forecast, reliable sources state that it will not go much beyond the text of Baron Shidehara's reply to the communication of M. Aristide Briand, which was telegraphed to Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese delegate to the League, on Friday night. The text of this document will be given to the press in London, Paris, Washington and Geneva. Its contents indicate the general lines of communication to be sent to Washington later, although the reply to Mr. Stimson, since it is secret, is likely to be more frank.

The Government refuses to comment on Mr. Stimson's memorandum and asserts that Baron Shidehara's reply will not be published here. The effect of Mr. Stimson's démarche undoubtedly would be much greater if it were given publicity. It is assumed

that domestic considerations are responsible for his secrecy. Additional secret exchanges between Washington and Tokyo are very likely before Nov. 16. It is believed that Mr. Stimson is quietly giving the League Council every support.

Official reports indicate that Japanese offensive north of the Nonni River bridgehead yesterday afternoon was entirely successful. Scout planes reported that all the Chinese had retreated north of the Chinese Eastern Railway today. While the vernacular press reports heavy Chinese concentrations at Tsitsihar, indicating that counterattacks may be intended, Competent authorities believe that this is unlikely, since it is understood that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, Governor of Manchuria, has ordered Gen. Ma Chan-shan, the loyalist commander, to avoid any indication of disobeying his request that the situtaion be not aggravated. The Chinese are apparently still placing all their hopes on the League's pressure.

Japan's attitude regarding the treaty of 1915 continues incomprehensible. Refusal to submit this treaty to the League for registration naturally leads many observers to doubt Baron Shidehara's repeated assertions that Japan demands no new rights or privileges in Manchuria. A partial key to this situation may be found in the Chinese declarations that no agreement exists preventing China contracting for railways paralleling the South Manchuria Railway.

Port Among "Points"

It is known that Japan considers cessation of the construction of lines competing with the South Manchuria Railway and of China's efforts to develop the port of Hulutao to a point where it would supplant Dairen in handling Manchurian commerce are among the points on which China must yield in the final settlement.

Competent observers here feel that Japan's case before world opinion would be much stronger if Tokyo deliberately centered its whole argument on the 1915 treaty. So long as this is not done, Washington and Geneva will continue arguing along one line—namely, the Kellogg pact and the League Covenant—while Japan is looking at something entirely different—namely, the necessity of forcing China to obey its treaties and agreements.

The Government has published a reply to M. Briand's note of Oct. 29. The reply consists of five paragraphs, the fourth of which is the most important, since it covers the 1915 treaty, declaring that the League Council's resolution of Oct. 24 insufficiently covers the first four of Baron Shidehara's five points, while, regarding respect for Japan's treaty rights in Manchuria, "the terms of the letter addressed to you Oct. 24 by the Chinese representative seem to give rise to doubt whether the Chinese Government contemplates calling in question the validity of some of the treaties constituting a basic embodiment of the relations between Japan and China. It is needless to state that the Japanese Government could not for a moment entertain such a contention. Nothing can be more destructive of established order for the whole world than to permit any power to challenge the binding force of treaties concluded with all the solemnity of international usage."

Finally it asserts that Japan will not withdraw its troops until China accepts all five of Japan's fundamental demands.

Japan Plans to Withdraw Troops Soon, Says Debuchi

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, Japanese Ambassador, told press men here that it was the "present intention" of his country to withdraw its troops southward.

Calling at the State Department to present his country's explanation of the latest outbreak, he told newspaper men that Japan planned to begin the troop movement south as soon as the bridges around which the fighting has occurred have been repaired. He said this would take a week or 10 days.

The Ambassador also said he believed "there will be no serious complications between Russia and Japan.

"The Soviets have no troops in Manchuria," he added.

He indicated that unless Japan's troops are attacked they will not advance farther northward.

"I don't believe Tsitsihar will be captured," he said.

The Ambassador described as a "regrettable misunderstanding" the battle in which 130 Japanese and an unknown number of Chinese casualties were reported.

Asked about Japan's plans for reënforcements, he said he understood 4000 men were being dispatched to Manchuria as replacements.

'Reds' Appeal for China

MOSCOW, Nov. 7 (AP)—The "workers and oppressed people of all the capitalistic world" were urged yesterday by the Communist International to lend active support to the "Chinese proletariat" in their conflict with Japan over Manchuria.

The Executive Committe of the International, which represents the Communist parties in every nation and is not allied with the Soviet Government, issued the appeal on the eve of the fourteenth anniversary of the October revolution.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Elizabeth I. Stiekle, Reading Penna.
William M. Stiekle, Reading, Penna.
Mrs. P. P. Smerage, Topsfield, Mass.
Mrs. A. V. Pine, Topsfield, Mass.
Mrs. Lucy C. MacLeod, Milwaukee, Wis.
Laurence W. Champlain, Newport, R. I.
Elizabeth K. Gawthrop, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. George P. Dorr, Belmont, Mass.
William R. Stocking, Williamstown, Mass.
James H. Boyle, Williamstown, Mass.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PUBLIC UTILITY COMPANIES TOLD TO LOWER PRICES

Movement Toward Industrial Recovery Seen in Cheaper Rate

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7 (AP)—Gov. Gifford Pinchot, speaking before the American Academy of Political and Social Science last night, said electric power and electric appliance companies could contribute to the forward movement for industrial recovery by lowering their prices.

"Nobody questions the field for increased use of appliances at more reasonable prices," the Governor said. "Low cost of current means low cost of operation, and that induces purchase. With the increased use of appliances, there would be increased consumption and under an adequate system of regulation a further reduction of rates would become possible."

The Governor advocated Federal regulation of power companies, rather than regulation by States because of the interstate nature of much of the power business.

Divergent views were expressed on the subject of holding companies. Mr. John T. Flynn of New York, a writer on industrial and financial subjects, argued that the present system of holding companies should be eliminated. Prof. James C. Bonbright of the finance department, Columbia University, said there should be some form of regulation.

The afternoon session was given over to a discussion of rates.

Edwin Gruhl, vice-president and general manager of the North American Company, said the Richberg committee appointed in Washington last spring, which "recommended a distinctive type of public utility regulation" was "nothing less than sabotage."

Mr. Leland Olds, the power authority of the State of New York, told the Academy the present "Domestic rate levels in this country are based largely on the reaction conception of a static industry frozen in its present form some 15 or 20 years ago when homes purchased electricity only for lighting."

He said the two cent kilowatt hour for the home is coming in this country "just as soon as the reactionary attitude of utility executives is overcome."

China's Schools get Military Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—A preparedness policy has been adopted by the central executive committee of the Kuomintang, the government party, here.

All schools, beginning from the grammar school, have been officially informed to include in their curriculum a course in volunteer corps military training. While young boys in the elementary schools will receive Boy Scout training, girls will be required to take a course in nursing.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen's ideals will still be taught in all schools. Courses on Chinese history, hereafter, will place special emphasis on China's foreign relations, particularly on the Sino-Japanese relations. The Chinese geography course will center on the study of the border provinces, such as Manchuria's relations with Korea and Siberia.

It is also proposed that students in the volunteer corps wear armbands with the inscription, "Union, Struggle, Revenge and Save our Country."

Grandi Pledges Italy To Aid World Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

tinue his studies. The Italian Minister has taken with him several books dealing with American history, which he will read on board ship.

Italian Foreign Minister To Have Busy Schedule During Stay at Capital

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—Signor Dino Grandi, Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, will come to Washington almost immediately on arrival in the New World Monday morning, Nov. 16, and will proceed at once to a series of conferences on armament and fiscal affairs with President Hoover, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, and Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

The S.S. Conte Grande, on which Signor Grandi makes the trip, docks at New York early Monday and the Italian Foreign Minister will proceed immediately to the Pennsylvania Station and may even not pass through New York City at all, in which case he would be taken from the steamship by boat to Jersey City, and proceed thence at once to the capital.

Immediately on arrival in the capital, Signor and Signora Grandi will proceed to Woodley, the home of Mr. Stimson, where they will dine informally and pass the night. Signor Grandi's staff will go to the Mayflower Hotel, where Signor Grandi will himself remove on Wednesday. The usual round of official visits has been arranged, with the tentative program, as follows:

Monday, Nov. 16: Late afternoon formal call on the President at the White House.

Tuesday, Nov. 17: The day will be spent at Woodley. The Foreign Minister accompanied by the Italian Ambassador will visit the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Later Signor Grandi, accompanied by the Italian Ambassador, will call upon the Vice-President and the Chief Justice of the United States. Signor and Signora Grandi will lunch at the Italian Embassy, and the Secretary of State will give a dinner at the Pan-American Union in their honor.

Wednesday, Nov. 18: Signor and Signora Grandi will have luncheon at Mr. Mellon's and dinner at the White House.

Thursday, Nov. 19: Signor and Signora Grandi will have luncheon at the home of Mr. William R. Castle Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, and in the evening a dinner in their honor will be given by the Ambassador of Italy and Signora de Martino.

Friday, Nov. 20: Signor and Signora Grandi leave for Philadelphia, and the Mayor will give a luncheon in honor of the Italian Foreign Minister, who will also attend a dinner given by the Order of the Sons of Italy.

Saturday, Nov. 21: Signor and Signora Grandi will visit the Widener Art Collection and leave for Baltimore, where they will be the guests of the Ambassador to Italy and Mrs. John W. Garrett, who will tender an informal reception.

Sunday, Nov. 22: The day will be spent at the Garrett home, with no public engagements arranged.

Monday, Nov. 23: Arrive in New York.

Hoover Advocates Canal Extension To Mexican Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Nov. 7—Extension of the Intracoastal Canal to the Rio Grande would bring important benefits to the Southwest, President Hoover said in a telegram to the convention of the Intracoastal Canal Association of Louisiana and Texas, here today.

Completion of the waterway from the Mississippi River to the Houston-Galveston district in Texas in two years and to Corpus Christi, its present authorized destination, in three years was predicted by Mr. Roy Miller, active vice-president of the association.

Maj.-Gen. Lytle Brown, chief of United States Army Engineers, said a report on the survey now being made for the proposed extension to the Rio Grande is expected about June 1, 1932.

Representative J. J. Mansfield (D.), of Texas, who would be in line for chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee in the event the Democrats organize the House, advocated a federal bond issue of $500,000,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary for completion of all authorized waterways projects within at least five years.

Bear Raiding Held To Deter Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—Bear raiding, depressing the value of securities, has had a very adverse effect on the building industry, in the opinion of Mr. A. S. Brown Jr., proprietor of Brown's Letters. Speaking before a gathering of architects and contractors here, he said he had letters from architects stating that bear activities had been responsible for the holding up of many essential building projects.

He informed his listeners that in a recent interview Mr. James W. Gerard had expressed to him the opinion that the board of governors of the New York Stock Exchange could exert a degree of control over prices on the Stock Exchange, and, having that power, they should have exercised it months ago.

The recent check on short selling has provided a mainspring of confidence according to Mr. Brown. If this curb is continued, he prophesied a restoration of prosperity at an earlier date than many would have forecast a short time ago. Mr. Brown's talk was in answer to the argument of Mr. Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, contained in his recent address upholding short selling.

Animals to Have Home of Refuge

WASHINGTON, Penna., Nov. 7 (AP)—The homeless, aged and forsaken of the domestic animal kingdom in this district will soon find sanctuary in a refuge to be established under the will of Mrs. Clara B. K. Lockhart, Washington County woman.

Mrs. Lockhart left the greater portion of the income from an $88,500 estate to maintain the institution. The refuge will be run by the American Humane Association, with offices at Albany, N. Y.

The animal home is to be established at "Dixie Farm," an estate of 155 acres, near here, which belonged to Mrs. Lockhart. She directed that dogs, cats, horses, cows and sheep be gathered from all parts of Washington County and brought to "Dixie Farm." And should conditions at the farm become crowded, the custodians are requested to end the lives of animals in a merciful manner.

EFFECT ON CHINA OF MANCHURIAN ISSUE DISCUSSED

Historian Says Results May Lead to Breakdown of Nation

The real importance of the situation in Manchuria, apart from its effect upon world peace, is its reaction upon Nationalist China, Mr. G. Nye Steiger, associate professor of history at Simmons College, said in an address before the New England History Teachers' Association today. Teachers of history from all parts of Massachusetts and adjacent states attended the sessions, which were held at Simmons College in the Fenway, Boston.

Professor Steiger, in further discussing the crisis in China, said that failure on the part of that country to hold back from war may lead to a breakdown of the entire nation. He pointed out that Manchuria has been an integral part of China for more than 1000 years, and likened the present situation to the trouble caused over the Netherlands at the end of the sixteenth century. Previous to coming to Simmons College, Professor Steiger was professor of history and government at St. John's University, Shanghai, China.

Mr. W. G. Kimmel, social science worker and vice-president of National Council for the Social Studies, spoke on "Regional Differences in American Education." He gave a résumé of the different secondary systems and urged a more detailed study of their relationship to the community.

"We must find the 'culture pattern' of the community," Mr. Kimmel declared, "in order to adopt more general programs in the schools."

Mr. Kimmel presented several proposals for better methods of secondary school education. He proposed the appointment of a commission made up of representative groups in industrial and educational circles to devise a national plan of secondary schools whereby their curricula could be based upon the needs of the community. The commission would also find the social standings of the young men and women in the community, what their educational needs are, what vocations are available and what they are accomplishing in leisure time.

Prof. Arthur I. Andrews and Mr. Frank M. Anderson, both past presidents of the History Teachers' Association, were other speakers. Mr. Andrews was formerly head of the Simmons College history department, while Mr. Anderson is now a member of the Dartmouth College history faculty. Mr. Henry Lefavour, president of Simmons College, welcomed the delegates.

Officers of the association are: President, Dr. Clifford C. Hubbard, Wheaton College; vice-president, Mr. Horace H. Morse, Mount Hermon School; secretary and treasurer, Mr. Horace Kidger, Newton High School.

Cut of $350,000,000 In Budget Announced

(Continued from Page 1)

either of additional taxes, or of big new borrowings, or both.

Senator David A. Reed (R.), of Pennsylvania, was a caller at the White House and reaffirmed his conviction that it will be necessary to tap new sources of income this year through the selective sales tax. This proposal has the sympathy of the Treasury Department and the support of a growing number of Administration senators.

Army and Navy Cuts

The two items of reduction so far announced include a slice of $50,000,000 or $60,000,000 in the sum which navy chiefs originally asked of the budget bureau; and a cut of about the same amount in army expenditures. Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, has already stated that the $481,565,000 army budget of the 1932 fiscal year would be reduced by $44,000,000 in the next year. Efforts to reduce the navy budget have precipitated the current controversy with big navy advocates.

The President's statement follows:

"The departmental budgets for the fiscal year beginning next July have proceeded far enough to enable me to state that appropriations which will be proposed to the Congress will show a reduction of at least $350,000,000 below that of original departmental requests.

"Every department in the Government is coöperating; every item has been cut; every item postponed that can be done without injury to the fundamental purpose of the departments and the efficiency of the services. As nearly half the expenditures of the Government are for interest, sinking fund, veterans' services and other items which are irreducible, this cut represents most earnest coöperation by all the departments of the Government in their endeavor to meet the necessities of the taxpayer and the present economic situation.

"Again I wish to refer to the many sectional interests throughout the country who are asking us to increase expenditures. Such action can only embarrass the earnest efforts of the Administration and the Congress to maintain our governmental finance on a sound basis. Many new plans of different sections, meritorious in themselves, must be deferred until the country can afford to pay for them. Nothing will contribute more to the return of prosperity than to maintain the sound fiscal position of the Federal Government."

Better Products Releasing Hidden Dollars Urged for Dull Periods

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—By bringing out new and better products during times of depression, thus tempting the dollars from hiding places, research in the natural sciences will help to mitigate the periods of slackness, Dr. L. V. Redman, vice-president of the Bakelite Corporation of Bloomfield, N. J., told delegates to a conference of the chemical societies of the New York area, Thursday night.

"Our more progressive industries are endeavoring to maintain a consistent research program," Dr. Redman said, "but research has not yet acquired the status of an obligation of sound management in the minds of many who are in control of business finance. More often in the past has research been thought of as a luxury to be indulged during a period of large profits and renounced when dividends can no longer be maintained.

"If we would prosper through research and development, we must count on years of outlay and effort, or make no start at all. Average experience suggests as a fair expectancy, from the start of research to full liquidation of the investment, a period of seven or eight years.

Following the address, the Grasselli Medal of the American section of the Society of Chemical Industry for 1931 was awarded to Dr. Redman. His selection was based upon industrial studies, the results of which were embodied in a paper on "Cost of Research and Its Apportionment."

State Department Toll Call System Connects Europe

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—A new long-distance telephone system was installed today at the State Department which will place all its high officials within speaking distance of European capitals. Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, said the system was the first of its kind to be installed anywhere.

The transatlantic telephone was used extensively in arranging President Hoover's debt moratorium last June and has been called into service since Premier Laval's visit and the Manchurian controversy.

The new system is looked upon by Mr. Stimson as particularly valuable in that it will permit several members of his staff to listen in on important conversations on matters in which they are working in coöperation with the Secretary.

The equipment will have its first trial on Monday, when the Secretary will speak with the Roumanian Foreign Minister on the occasion of the opening of direct telephone communication with that country.

COAL MEN DISCUSS OVERPRODUCTION

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—A special committee organized to seek means of combating overproduction and other troubles in the bituminous coal industry east of the Mississippi River will hold another session here on Dec. 1, it was announced today.

The committee adjourned last night after considering a plan to set up central sales agencies by regions. C. B. Huntress of Washington, executive secretary of the National Coal Association, said today the plan was favorably considered, but the committee wished to give it more study before offering it to the operators.

ENGLISHMAN WINS COLUMBUS AWARD

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—Back from South America yesterday, Mr. Frank Lloyd Wright, Chicago architect and one of three judges in an international contest to select a design for a monument to Christopher Columbus, to be erected in Santo Domingo, announced Mr. J. L. Gleave, of England, won the award.

No similar award had been given to an Englishman for such an achievement in centuries, he said. Already $800,000 has been contributed in the United States for the project. A remaining $700,000 is still to be collected in Central and South America.

COAL INDUSTRY SEES BRIGHTER DAYS AHEAD

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—Hope for brighter days in the bituminous coal industry was expressed today as a special committee, representing operators in nine states east of the Mississippi, met to devise means of combating overproduction.

The first task attacked was a plan to set up central sales agencies by regions. Mr. C. B. Huntress of Washington, executive secretary of the National Coal Association, indicated that the chances were good for this plan to go through.

Georgia Lumber Plant Operates on Full Time

HAPEVILLE, Ga., Nov. 6 (AP)—Full time employment to 50 men was given by the Evans-Inman Lumber Company when the plant here resumed full time operation this week after being shut down for several months.

Indirectly, more than 500 people will be affected, G. H. Evans, an official of the company, said, through the opening of the 40 logging camps controlled by the company, bringing additional pay rolls to 40 Georgia communities.

G. B. S. DEFENDS DIRECT RESULTS OF PROHIBITION

Tells World Federation United States Should Retain System

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, delivering his first temperance speech before a gathering of the World Prohibition Federation, declared that the direct results of prohibition in the United States were convincingly successful.

Himself a lifelong total abstainer, Mr. Shaw told his audience at a meeting on Oct. 22, which included representatives from Austria, France, Holland, Australia and New Zealand that though he deplored the indirect results of the Eighteenth Amendment, such as bootleggers, brigandage and corruption of justice, he did not consider this was a convincing reason for America going back on prohibition.

"It is a reason for reëstablishing law and order," he said. "But I am quite certain that America ought not to revoke the prohibition amendment."

Result of Tolerance

"The fact that enormous profits are made (from bootlegging)," continued Mr. Shaw, "is one of the results of tolerance in America of any kind of private enterprise, whether it conflicts with the public good or not. The question for the citizens and Government of America now is, 'Are you going to be beaten by the liquor trade, and, if not, how are you going to deal with the simple brigandism which has succeeded bootlegging?'"

Mr. Shaw then compared the American liquor situation with that of Russia, which he recently visited. Gangsters and profiteers could not survive, he said, under the present Soviet régime which does not allow private business to conflict with public interest. It was not possible to get round the law and practice corruption there, he said.

Russia was efficiently governed, and the people, as a matter of course, were strongly antidrink, he said.

"You don't find men there who believe that drink is a splendid thing. Such men have a great deal of public influence in this country (Britain)."

Cites Russia's Experience

Russia, continued Mr. Shaw, had tried prohibition, and, though still ardently in favor of temperance, had abandoned it because it was found that the population, scattered over enormous and uncontrollable areas, could not be prevented from distilling its own "amateur vodka," which was considered to be far more harmful than that which was now provided by the state.

But things were different in America, he said, where there was corruption of judges, intimidation of juries and inefficient local government. "Leading men in America with whom I have talked all agree that prohibition is all right, but that the truth is that prohibition has indirectly managed to upset the law altogether, and produced a state of anarchy with which they are incapable of coping."

Mr. Shaw then admitted that he had merely stated the problem and offered no solution. But he said he wanted to impress on his listeners that prohibition was not merely the closing of licensed houses, but involved far wider issues. He had spoken to many eminent leaders of opinion in Britain, and they had all definitely blamed prohibition for lawlessness in America.

Offers Type of Instruction

Mr. Shaw went on to advise the temperance movement how they could best further their cause.

"Christian Scientists have got hold of the right end of the stick," he declared, "when they realize that if a man has a sound mind he will have a sound body."

The man in the street, he continued, should be convinced that he did not want alcohol and made to feel ashamed of taking it. There were still too many people who were not ashamed of drink, but were quite proud of indulging in it.

"What you must do is to teach people not that drink will do them harm or good, but make them understand that it is in the last degree disgraceful to a man that he cannot provide his own genuine courage and high spirits without drink. I should be utterly ashamed," said Mr. Shaw, "if my soul had shriveled up to such an extent that I had to go out and drink whisky. Alcohol is a trick. I always tell a man who goes to whisky for high spirits, 'My friend, you are going to get taken in. Alcohol depresses you, and will only make you feel happy when you are not.'"

At the conclusion of the meeting a member of the audience naïvely remarked that considering it was Mr. Shaw's first temperance speech, it was a very good one.

Democratic Vote In Kentucky Held Due to Idleness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 7—The election, by a majority approximating 65,000 votes, of Judge Ruby Laffoon of Madisonville, Democratic candidate for Governor, and the entire state ticket, including both branches of the General Assembly, is conceded by most political observers to have been the reflection of industrial unemployment, lowered wages and a low scale of agricultural prices. None of the issues of 1928, when President Hoover carried Kentucky by a 180,000 majority, were in evidence.

The election gives control of the Democratic Party machinery to a group who supported Gov. Alfred E. Smith in 1928 and who sponsored a plank in the Democratic state platform which was interpreted as being a declaration in favor of modification or repeal of the liquor laws.

Friends of prohibition, including officers of the W. C. T. U., who embraced the candidacy of Mayor W. B. Harrison of Louisville, the Republican candidate for Governor, feel that on account of the Democratic plank the Democratic Party machinery in 1932 will throw its strength to a wet candidate.

The day before election four Democratic candidates in Louisville, seeking seats in the General Assembly, permitted their names and photographs to be used in a half-page advertisement sponsored by the Crusaders and the Women's National Organization for Prohibition Reform, two wet organizations. Two of them were candidates for Senator and were defeated, but the two candidates for Representative won by small majorities.

Hero of Message To Garcia Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLEN LYN, Va., Nov. 7—A bridge across New River here was dedicated recently in honor of Col. Andrews Summers Rowan, Spanish-American War hero of Elbert Hubbard's "The Message to Garcia." Colonel Rowan, who now lives in California, was unable to be present at the celebration which marked the completion of a highway which links Virginia and West Virginia, but many of his relatives from his native Monroe County, W. Va., were included in the crowd estimated at 10,000 persons.

A smaller bridge over near-by East River was named and dedicated to Mary Vawter, famed as the first woman to settle in this section nearly 200 years ago. James H. Price, Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, made the principal dedicatory address.

The Glen Lyn bridge and the bridge at East River with the highway already constructed have cost more than $575,000. The road is cut through mountainous country, and provides one of the finest scenic drives in this section.

NEW YORK BUILDINGS TO COST $5,388,500

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—Plans for 20 new buildings in Manhattan, estimated to cost $5,388,500, were filed during October, showing an appreciable increase over figures for the same month last year.

The bureau of buildings announced today that the estimated cost of new buildings last October was nearly $1,000,000 less than this year.

SINO-JAPANESE CONFERENCE ON ISSUES FAVORED

Institute of World Problems Addressed by Dr. Porter

A conference of responsible Chinese and Japanese leaders to reach agrement on the deep-seated social and economic factors involved in Manchuria, was proposed by Dr. Lucius C. Porter of Peiping at the concluding banquet last night in the City Club of the Institute of Current International Problems of the United States.

Such a meeting, Dr. Porter averred, might transfer the clash of conflicting positions from the battlefields of Manchuria to the council table. Impartial tribunals and international agencies could stand by to help the two nations preserve order until agreement had been reached.

Chinese and Japanese viewpoints on the Manchurian situation were presented by Mr. Chih Meng, associate director of the China Institute in America, and Dr. T. Iyenaga, former lecturer at the University of Chicago. Dr. Porter is professor of philosophy at Yenching University, Peiping, and visiting lecturer in Chinese philosophy this year at Harvard.

Dr. Iyenaga insisted that the Manchurian imbroglio is a "domestic affair," in which the League of Nations has no valid authority. This position was disputed by other speakers, who pointed out that both China and Japan are members of the League and have agreed to settle all disputes that may arise between them on the basis of the League Covenant and the Pact of Paris.

Dr. Porter indicated that a possible line of advance for the League might be an effort to bring the disputants around a conference table in the Far East if Japan continues to oppose meetings in Geneva for action on Manchuria.

Mr. Meng emphasized China's willingness to submit all points at issue to the League or the World Court. Dr. Iyenaga took the position that Manchuria is too far removed from Geneva for League members to pass fair judgment on the complex web of events there. He expressed this opinion without explaining how it could be reconciled with Japan's signing of the League Covenant, which makes disputes between signatories subject to League action.

The League's recommendation that Japan withdraw its troops by Nov. 16 was described by Dr. Iyenaga as revealing "dense ignorance of the actual conditions and the mass psychology of the Chinese people." Japanese troops cannot be withdrawn, he said, until there is guarantee that nationals will be protected against banditry. To withdraw now would be a tacit admission that the occupation of strategic points outside the railroad zone was unjustified, in his opinion.

Both speakers touched upon the historical background of the present breach. Mr. Meng insisted that Manchuria is Chinese territory and should be administered as China sees fit. He reiterated the invalidity of so-called treaties upon which Japan bases its rights in Manchuria. The Twenty-one Demands were forced upon China and have never been ratified as a treaty, he said. The right to lease territory and railroads expired in 1923.

Dr. Iyenaga traced the penetration of Japan into Manchuria as an outgrowth of pressing needs for raw materials and colonizing places for excess population. The work of Japan in Manchuria has benefited the Chinese, he contended.

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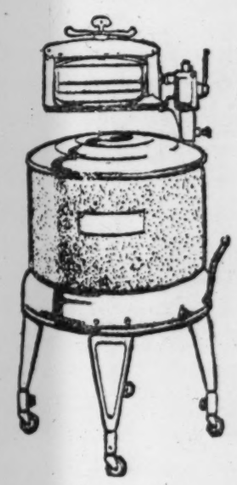

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STRONGER HOUSE CONTROL SOUGHT BY DEMOCRATS

Party Puts Only Candidate in Field in Fifth New Jersey District

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—Encouraged by recent Democratic victories, the Democratic National Committee announced here that Mr. Percy H. Stewart of Plainfield, N. J., former Mayor of Plainfield, would run for the congressional seat in the Fifth New Jersey district.

Mr. Stewart is being nominated by petition. A special election will be held on Dec. 1. Mr. Stewart, it was said, will be nominated without opposition.

The Fifth New Jersey district has been regarded as a Republican stronghold. Former Representative Ernest R. Ackerman (R.), was elected there last year with a majority of 31,000. Mr. A. Harry Moore, Democrat, who was elected Governor of New Jersey last Tuesday, however, carried the district by more than 10,000 votes. The primaries will be held on Nov. 17. Yesterday was the last day for filing and no other candidate appearing, Mr. Stewart's will be the only name on the ballot.

The Democratic announcement followed informataion received in the capital announcing that Representative Harry M. Wurzbach, the only Republican of the House from Texas, had passed on. Membership at present is Democrats 217; Republicans 214; Farmer-Labor 1, and three vacancies.

It is not likely that a special election can be held to fill the Wurzbach seat before Congress meets, and it is not likely that this district will again elect a Republican. The Republican seat from New Hampshire vacated by the passing of Representative Fletcher Hale will not be filled for several weeks after Congress meets. Consequently, unless further changes occur before Congress convenes, the Democrats will control the House and elect Representative John N. Garner of Texas Speaker.

The hope of the Democrats that they will capture the seat vacated by Mr. Wurzbach is based largely on the fact that Mr. Wurzbach has been stronger than his party in that district. He came in on the Harding landslide in 1920. Mr. Wurzbach had the distinction of being the third Republican elected to Congress from Texas since its admission to the Union in 1845 and the only Republican elected for more than two terms.

The complexion of the Senate has changed again with the passing of Thaddeus Caraway of Arkansas. The line-up now is 47 Republicans, 46 Democrats, one Farmer-Laborite and two vacancies.

Senator Robinson says in regard to the selection of a successor to Senator Caraway that under the Arkansas statutes, the vacancy arising more than one year before the general election, the Governor has no power to appoint and it will be necessary to call a special election within not less than 60 nor more than 120 days.

It is expected that the Governor of New Jersey will appoint a Republican successor to the Morrow vacancy before Congress convenes, which would bring the Republican total to 48.

Medals of Merit Given Pacific Fliers

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—The Imperial Aeronautic Society of Japan has awarded its White Medal of Merit for distinguished services to aviation during the year to Hugh Herndon and Clyde E. Pangborn, it was announced here yesterday.

The scrolls which accompany the gold medals and which are now on their way here from the Orient, acclaimed the flight of Mr. Herndon and Mr. Pangborn from Sabishiro, Japan, to Wenatchee, Wash., as an achievement "never before accomplished by man." "This association hereby confers on you its White Medal of Merit in token of its esteem," the scrolls say.

The medals and scrolls are being forwarded by Prince Nashimoto, through Mr. Edwin L. Neville, chargé d'affaires of the United States Embassy in Tokyo, with the Prince's personal congratulations to the two young aviators. The scrolls are signed and sealed by Prince Morimasa and Baron Yoshiro Sakatani, honorary president and president, respectively, of the Imperial Aeronautical Society.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 7 (AP)—The state capital has a new and noted "adopted son," as Albany and the State itself yesterday added their plaudits to the world's acclaim for Hugh Herndon Jr., and Clyde Pangborn, first to make a nonstop eastward flight across the Pacific.

The city adopted Mr. Herndon as its own, because Albany is the home town of his wife, the former Mary Ellen Farley, who was married to Herndon just before he and Pangborn began the projected world flight that ended in their daring hop from Tokyo.

Methodist Church To Oppose Any Wet Candidate in 1932

SYLACAUGA, Ala., Nov. 7 (AP)—Warning that the church would oppose any "wet" candidate for President in 1932 was issued yesterday by Bishop W. N. Ainsworth of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in an address at the North Alabama Methodist Conference, over which he is presiding.

Speaking on the report of the conference committee on social service and temperance reform, the bishop said "one of the first lines of attack of opponents of prohibition is to intimidate and browbeat the preachers of this country to silence."

"Many politicians and newspapers have for sometime been greatly concerned for fear the churches will get into politics," he added. "The world knows these papers and politicians are not concerned about the piety of the church, but the pie counter of the party.

"Let it be perfectly understood that the church is not an ally of partisan politics. The church, as such, is not concerned as to whether the Democrats or the Republicans win the day, but its membership will oppose the election of any man in either party who has lived to thwart the moral and patriotic programs of Christian citizenship."

Tax Reform Sought In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Nov. 7—An intensive educational program aimed toward the solution of taxation problems as they apply to farmers, is to be launched immediately by each of South Carolina's 50 subordinate Granges, Mr. D. B. Anderson of Spartanburg County, state Grange master, announces.

The campaign will operate in close conjunction with the reform program sponsored by the South Carolina Farmers' and Taxpayers' League, so long as that body excludes politics from its plans, Mr. Anderson declared.

Methods of taxation operative in this State will be studied closely by the Granges with the view toward finding some basis upon which the farmer can be taxed equally with the business man. The several subordinate Granges will take up the various phases of the problem one at a time at meetings to be held in a dozen counties of the State, and will constitute a part of regular Grange programs to be arranged by individual lecturers, the state master affirmed.

Russia Reviews Years Since 1917 Revolution

(Continued from Page 1)

unmistakable. Hundreds of new factories have been opened during the present year.

Among the genuine giants which have been or soon will be opened are the Kharkov tractor plant, with its capacity of 50,000 tractors a year, the Nizhni Novgorod automobile plant, with its potential production of 140,000 machines annually, and the huge steel plants at Magnitogorsk, in the Urals, and Kuznetzk, in Siberia. More than 60 per cent of the peasant households have been collectivized and the acreage under cultivation in state grain, cotton, cattle and dairy farms grows from year to year.

Rationing of Food Products

On the negative side of the balance sheet one must set a stringency in supply that leads to wholesale rationing of many important food products and a very substantial element of waste and loss through incompetent management in industry and agriculture, and through disproportions between the paces of development in various industries and between industry and transport.

The strain and tension that marked the first two years of the plan have to some extent relaxed. This is not to suggest that the material conditions of living in Russia are not still hard and bleak, full of depriyations and inconveniences.

But there has been a growing realization in Communist ruling circles that the process of sacrificing the everyday standard of living for the sake of grandiose future construction projects, if pushed too far, is likely to defeat its own object by lowering labor efficiency. Moscow has visibly more food than it had a year ago, even though much of it is sold at very high prices.

Technicians in Favor

Then the status of members of the pre-war educated classes in Soviet service has improved since Stalin called a halt on "treating every old engineer as an uncaught criminal." The much more sharply differentiated wage and salary scales also operate in favor of the technical intelligentsia.

As the Revolution enters its fifteenth year one can note a certain shift of emphasis from mere quantity to quality in economic planning. Experience has shown that the building of a new factory is a relatively easy task in comparison with its successful operation and that it is easier to plant a large acreage, under Soviet conditions, than to harvest the crop effectively. There is at least a tendency to modify the "quantity at all costs," economic strategy of the first years of the plan, a strategy which only too often led to reckless sacrifice of quality and thereby defeated its own purpose.

Clearly committed to a strikingly different economic system, the Soviet Union looms up more and more plainly as an economic challenge to the rest of the world, even though its status as an "economic menace" is a highly debatable point.

Output Heavily Increased

While foreign engineers have contributed a good deal to initiating the industrialization of the Soviet Union, it is fully realized here that the ultimate success of this experiment depends on the Russians themselves, and "the mastery of technique" is one of the main slogans which Stalin has proclaimed during the last year.

In the same way foreign observers of Russia, even if definitely averse to much in Bolshevist theory and practice, seem inclined to study the Soviet economic system carefully, in order to see whether some aspects of it may not be adaptable to the needs of other countries.

In this time of acute world crisis there are two features of Soviet economics that must command attention—the elimination of unemployment (except for a small class of people who are deliberately excluded from employment on political or social grounds) and the ability of the country to increase its output by large percentages year after year without experiencing anything in the nature of a sales crisis.

Both these features at present have their reverse sides. If there is no unemployment, there is also in many cases, under present conditions, a very inadequate material return to the employed, with consequent low productivity in factories and collective farms alike. And if there is no sales crisis, there is an acute shortage of many simple conveniences and even necessities.

Lindbergh Named To Air Committee

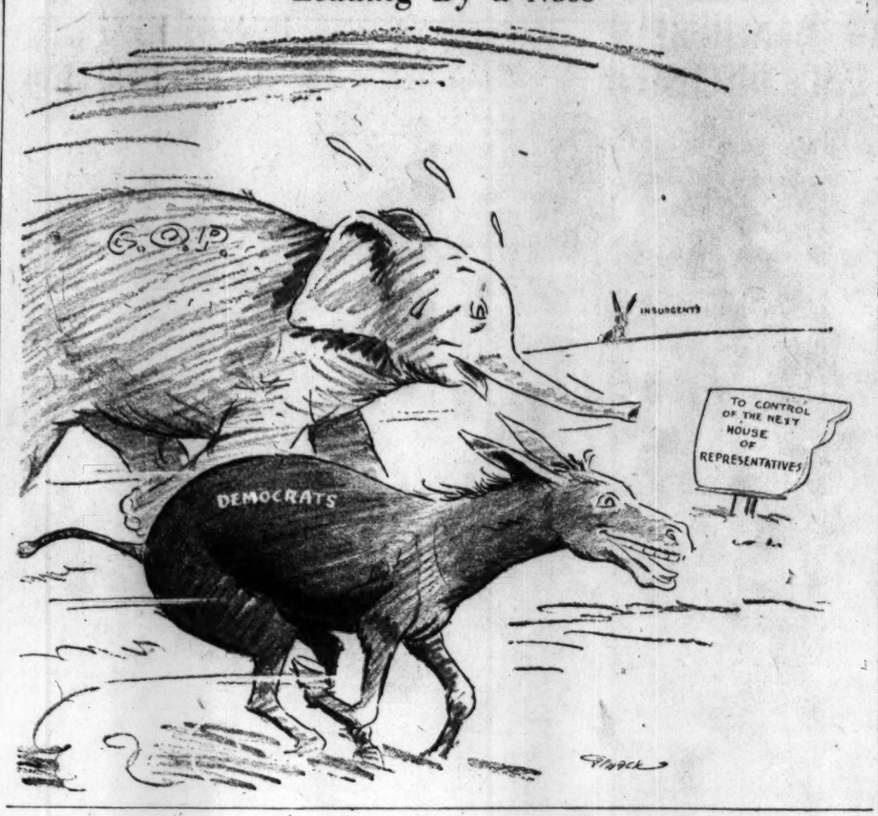
WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—President Hoover yesterday named Col. Charles A. Lindbergh a member of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

The committee, responsible to the Department of Commerce, is a semi-official body numbering in its membership leaders of service and civilian aviation.

In his new capacity Colonel Lindbergh will be an associate of such nationally known figures as Mr. Orville Wright, Rear Admiral William Moffett, chief of the navy bureau of aeronautics; Maj.-Gen. James E. Fechet, recently retired chief of the Army Air Corps; Mr. Harry F. Guggenheim of the Guggenheim Foundation, and one of Colonel Lindbergh's chief backers, and others famous in aviation matters.

The National Advisory Committee was formed in 1915 by an act of Congress. Its purpose is to encourage and supervise the development of aeronautics in the United States.

Leading By a Nose



Civic Music in South Africa Rises to Symphonies and Opera

Director in Johannesburg Tells of Enthusiasm of Public's Response to Programs of Genuine Merit —Studies American Activities

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—Community response to a progressive civic program for musical entertainment in Johannesburg, South Africa, is making it possible to develop the cultural features of the project, Mr. John Connell, director of music of that city, declared in an interview here yesterday.

Mr. Connell is to make a seven weeks' study of civic musical activities in the United States with a view to developing and extending the work in Johannesburg. His itinerary includes Washington, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Toronto, Montreal and several cities on the Pacific coast.

Every community should sponsor a definite program of musical activities as a civic duty, just as it supports the graphic arts by providing art galleries and encourages culture by establishing libraries, Mr. Connell declared. The ideal of such a project should be to reach the people at their existing level of musical appreciation and gradually to raise the standards of the programs and enlarge the acquaintance of the audience with the classics, he held.

"It is of no use talking over people's heads, but at the same time they can appreciate Beethoven, Bach and other masters only by hearing them," he said. "The important thing is to present the work and let it carry its own message. The appreciation of great art need not conform to any specification. Other people may not hear the same thing that the musician hears, but they will hear something that is of value to them."

Popular programs should include some movement of a symphony, the more vivid tone poems or vivid pieces of the Russian and similar schools, he said.

Through the spontaneous interest which such programs have awakened in Johannesburg, the civic musical activities of the city, which was a mining camp only 40 years ago, have grown from open air concerts, organ recitals and choral gatherings to include a regular symphony orchestra, productions of operas and an annual music fortnight which includes an Eisteddfod, Mr. Connell said.

A symphony orchestra was organized about three years ago from musicians who had been thrown out of work by the sound motion pictures and the symphony concerts have been self-supporting, although a flat rate of only two shillings a reserved seat is charged for the entire auditorium. Special orchestral and symphony concerts are given for children, with an average attendance of more than 3000, and audiences of more than 800 native children have attended similar programs given especially for them.

Choral performances and operas, including Gilbert Murray's Œdipus, Brahms's Requiem, Elgar's Dream of Gerontius, and Beethoven's Ninth Symphony have attracted large audiences, many persons traveling long distances to attend. These performances also were given at popular prices of two shillings for a reserved seat.

Mr. Connell was appointed director of music of Johannesburg in 1915.

Martial Law Banned For Argentine Vote

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Nov. 7 (AP)—A decree lifting the virtual state of martial law to permit free balloting in tomorrow's nation-wide elections was communicated to all provinces last night and it will continue in force until 6 o'clock tomorrow evening while the country votes to choose a new President and Vice-President, a Legislature and provincial officers.

Meanwhile, President Uriburu and officers of the Ministry of Interior were considering filing charges against Dr. Nicholas Repetto, Socialist candidate for Vice-President, and the credentials of 50,000 voters were seized and confiscated in Buenos Aires Province alone on the ground that a plan was afoot for a Leftist coalition to support Señor Lisandro de la Torre, Socialist presidential candidate.

Supporters of Señor Augustin P. Justo, Conservative candidate, claimed a 3-to-1 majority for his ticket in street prophecies last night, but some of Señor de la Torre's supporters insisted their candidate would win with the support of members of the Radical Party, whose candidates were eliminated recently by the Government on the ground their nominations were not properly made.

CIVIL WAR FIELD DESK BOUGHT FOR MUSEUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 7—A field desk used by Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson in many campaigns during the Civil War has been acquired from its last owner and is to be placed, according to reports, in the museum of the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, where General Jackson taught preceding the war.

The historic desk is a gift to the institute through the courtesy of Col. Jennings C. Wise, a graduate of the V. M. I. Colonel Wise, in a letter received here, says: "It may interest you to know that I have just succeeded in purchasing the military field desk of "Stonewall" Jackson from its owner, the granddaughter of Gen. R. S. Ewell, and have presented it to the V. M. I. for the military museum, believing that that is the place where it belongs."

Intra-American Highway Open For Tourists

WASHINGTON (By U. P.)—The northern and southern ends of the intra-American highway are now open to traffic and are already attracting many tourists, according to reports just received here by the Bureau of Public Roads.

The bureau is now making a reconnaissance survey of the proposed highway route at the request of the Central American Republics.

From Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, across the Rio Grande River from Laredo, Texas, to Monterrey, Mexico, a distance of 150 miles, it was said at the bureau, the highway has an all-weather surface of oil-treated or bituminous macadam. Recent traffic counts made near Monterrey show a week-day average of 200 to 300 vehicles using the highway and from 2000 to 3000 on Saturdays and Sundays. Tourists from the United States constitute a large part of this traffic. Good hotel accommodations are reported available at Monterrey. The Mexican Highway Department has assigned special police to the new road, all of whom speak at least Spanish and English and some of them know several other languages. Small national flags sewed on the policemen's uniform jackets indicate their linguistic abilities.

South of Monterrey the road is open for travel at all seasons as far as Lincares, a distance of about 80 miles. Improvement of the remaining 540 miles between Monterrey and Mexico City is one of the first items on the Mexican Government's construction program, with a possibility that the route to the Mexican capital may be opened in 1932.

At the southern end of the intra-American highway, the Government of Panama is making rapid progress on a highway from Panama City to the Costa Rican boundary. Already 190 miles are open to motorists from Panama City to Sona. From 600 to 700 vehicles are using this road daily, it is estimated. Hotels, stores and filling stations have quickly appeared along the new route, and at least one considerable real estate development has been launched at a place 100 miles distant from Panama City.

In the seven countries which the intra-American highway will traverse, roads passable in the dry season already exist on about three-fourths of the route. The fact that there is already considerable traffic on the two ends of the highway indicates how quickly the public responds to the appeal of virgin touring territory when good roads are provided, bureau officials said.

GANDHI SEES KING FOR FIRST TIME

LONDON, Nov. 5 (AP)—In his native costume, Mahatma Gandhi attended a formal reception today at Buckingham Palace. It was the first time the Nationalist leader, who claims to represent 60,000,000 untouchables and 300,000,000 other Indians, met King George V, and he seemed to like it immensely.

"The King and Queen were most friendly and gracious," he said. "I also liked the Prince of Wales."

The Prince had come by airplane from Liverpool to attend the stately party at the Royal Palace, to which about 600 guests were invited.

Before the function was half over Mr. Gandhi abruptly left the palace, for he has no patience with social gatherings.

JEWELRY FIRMS TO BE AIDED

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—A plan to aid financially weak retail jewelry concerns of the city was disclosed last night by the executive board of the Retail Jewelers Association of Greater New York. The plan also is designed to combat fraudulent bankruptcy deals.

International Drawing Exchange Begun by Chicago School-Teacher

Students Trade Technical Sketches With Fellow Pupils in All Parts of World—King of Siam Promises Coöperation

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 7—An international exchange involving no money except that used to buy a few postage stamps, but embracing in its operations 125 schools in nearly a dozen countries and calling forth the coöperation of a number of consuls, an ambassador or two, a king, and at least one territorial governor, has grown out of an idea put forth by a school-teacher here.

It is an exchange of high school students' work in technical drawing. Some of the results of it, in the form of class exercises of students in European countries, are on exhibit here at the Illinois Vocational Association convention, which closes today.

It is a surprise to walk through the mezzanine floor of the Hotel Sherman and see, here a set of sketches from Allan Glen's School, Glasgow, Scotland; there a craftsmanly drawing from the Stadtliche Baugewerkschule, Berlin; farther along, studies in interiors handsomely lettered by students of the Ecole d'Artizans de l'Etat, Luxembourg, and others from Greece, Norway, Switzerland, Indiana, Panama and the Netherlands.

There are letters, too, from distant places and envelopes with strange foreign postmarks, and newspaper clippings in abundance.

All because Mr. W. J. Hjerstedt, in charge of mechanical drawing at Roosevelt High School, Chicago, had the thought of offering to exchange the work of his students for work of students in other places. Three years ago he started the International Drawing Exchange. He began it in a small way, in his own school, simply by writing and getting his pupils to write to their friends in other countries or to the American consuls or ambassadors abroad.

The idea apparently was so good that it grew of its own accord. Answers came in promising coöperation from many corners of the earth, including one from the King of Siam and another from officials of the J. J. School of Art, Bombay, India. Other Chicago schools and later several schools outside Chicago asked to join the exchange, so that without much planning it became an organization.

It is quite exciting to belong to it now. The members never know what the mail is going to bring in. The Calumet High School of Chicago was astonished recently to receive a great package from the Ambachtschool, Rotterdam, the Netherlands, containing 150 sketches and drawings. The Chicago boys and girls were surprised not only at the quantity but at the high quality of the work. They found they could learn much from it, as they can from nearly everything they receive.

Senator Caraway Has Passed On

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 7 (AP)—Senator Thaddeus H. Caraway, Democrat, who passed on here yesterday, was Arkansas's junior member in the United States Senate and chairman of the Senate committee on investigations of lobbying.

Senator Caraway's career was marked by many strong crusades, one of which involved an attack upon President Hoover's economic relief program last year. The Arkansas Senator demanded that loans be made to farmers to buy food for their families as well as for their livestock. The Administration contended that support of persons was a Red Cross function. The question ended in a legislative compromise by which the Red Cross agreed to raise $10,000,000 to feed those affected by drought.

The Arkansan overcame numerous disadvantages to elevate himself from his start as a poor farm boy. Step by step he became a railroad section worker, book salesman, school-teacher, lawyer and member of Congress. In 1913 he was elected to Congress from the first Arkansas district. He served in the House until 1920, when he was elected to the Senate.

It was Senator Caraway who presided over a Senate committee's investigation of lobbying two years ago. He also attacked the Tea Pot Dome and Elks Hills oil leases. Senator Caraway was born on a farm near Spring Hill, Mo., Oct. 17, 1871.

POSTMASTER REJECTS COTTON TWINE BIDS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—Mr. Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, today rejected all bids for cotton twine recently opened at the department. He believed the department can secure the 1,300,000 pounds of twine necessary for a six months' supply at a materially lower figure than any submitted.

The low bidder was the Highland Cordage Company of Hickory, N. C., with an offer of 10.41 cents per pound. Manufacturers of jute twine have protested the department's intention to switch from their twine to use of cotton string. The department will ask for new bids on both cotton and jute in the near future.

Carolinas Lead In Active Spindles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 7—With approximately 5,386,120 spindles in action, South Carolina again led the nation last month in this phase of textile manufacture, preliminary census figures announced by the Department of Commerce disclosed. North Carolina came a close second in the number of active spindles, with 5,301,086, and Massachusetts was the third runner up with 3,907,402.

Active spindle hours recorded in South Carolina totaled 1,703,135,418 for the month; North Carolina 1,470,104,073, while Georgia ranked third with 806,042,934 active spindle hours.

Although South Carolina led in actice spindles for the month, the State ranks third in the number of spindles in place, it having 5,702,012, while Massachusetts, leading the nation, has 6,639,224, and North Carolina, second, 6,214,714.

HERRIOT HEADS RADICALS

PARIS, Nov. 6 (AP)—M. Edouard Herriot, former Premier, was elected president of the Radical and Radical-Socialist Parliamentary Party by acclamation today.

Gold, Bronze, Fawn and Cream 'Mums' Exhibited as Trees, Boats and Fans

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

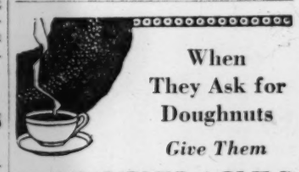
NEW YORK, Nov. 7—Chrysanthemums of brilliant gold, deep bronze and the softer shades of fawn and cream are massed in the large educational hall of the American Museum of Natural History for the twenty-fourth autumn exhibition of the Horticultural Society of New York, which opened here on Nov. 5 and will continue through Nov. 8. Among the featured classes in the exhibition are orchids, roses, carnations, miscellaneous cut flowers, foliage and flowering plants.

A new butter-colored orchid, entered in the hybrid class, is attracting a great deal of attention. Among other attractive features are standards of chrysanthemum plants in various designs trained along heavy wire frames representing trees, boats, fans and other large objects. Mrs. Harold I. Pratt, of Glen Cove, won firsts for a specimen standard with stems not less than 24 inches and for a specimen plant grafted; Mrs. Henry B. Plant, of Groton, Conn., took first for a fan-shaped standard, and Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt, of Glen Cove, took first for a specimen in another shape.

The gold medal of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society went to Mrs. Harold I. Pratt for five specimen chrysanthemum plants of varied types. The gold medal of the Pennsylvania Society was awarded to Orchidwood, Inc., of New Rochelle, for the best collections of hybrid orchid plants, closed to commercial growers, and the best arrangement of a display of 50 square feet for non-commercial growers.

The gold medal of the Horticultural Society of New York was awarded to Miss Marie L. Constable of Mamaroneck, N. Y., for a group of chrysanthemums occupying 200 square feet, open to all classes, and for a wall group of the same dimensions for noncommercial growers.

Mr. Samuel Untermyer received first prize for a collection of branches from fall fruiting shrubs and trees; Mrs. L. R. Beardslee of Cranford, N. J., won firsts for six chrysanthemum plants in eight-inch pots and for six chrysanthemum plants in six-inch pots. Mrs. H. M. Tilford of Tuxedo Park, New York, took first for a chrysanthemum group against the wall. Other awards were for foliage and flowering plants; chrysanthemums, cut flowers; carnations, cut flowers; orchids, plants; vegetables and fruit.



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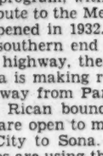

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TRIBUTE PAID ANIMALS FOR WAR-TIME WORK

Question of Training Them to Help Men in Times of Peace Raised

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Can animals be trained to augment the work of men in peace time on a scale similar to that employed during the World War, when more than 16,000,000 animals of all kinds played important parts on various fronts? was a question raised here recently.

While horses, sheep dogs, and other animals have long taken their place in daily activities, the war revealed that many other animals and birds were pressed into service generally along humanitarian lines.

That people continue to take a perennial interest in the skill, devotion and courage of animals is revealed in the establishment throughout this country of many memorials to animals and birds for their services rendered during the war. The latest memorial has just been completed in London, where the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has opened a dispensary for treating injured animals. Funds for the institution were subscribed by the public.

Chief among memorials to war animals is the work carried out by Miss Phyllis Bone, in the pictorial chapel which constitutes the Scottish War Memorial, in Edinburgh Castle.

Here, in stone and glass that admirably fits in with the general scheme of the memorial, Miss Bone has incorporated all the animals and birds that aided the soldiers on various fronts. Horses, mules, camels, oxen, donkeys, an elephant, reindeer, dogs, pigeons, mice, and canaries all have been remembered.

In the Imperial War Museum is a bronze showing horses returning from the front—"Les Revenants" by Herbert Haseltine, and there are models of camels, and messenger dogs; of a team of reindeer, and of traveling pigeon lifts.

In the museum library are a dozen books telling of the exploits of the animals and birds. When Mr. H. Foster, the librarian, asked for a copy of "Rags," the story of an American war dog, his regiment was so flattered that it paraded while the dog autographed the book with his paw!

This dog has carried messages through thickets of barbed wire where no runner could go; he had warned his battalion of the coming of shells; he had brought water to the wounded, and reported that help was badly needed.

Dogs knew no nationality and they were never termed "traitor." When the men of H. M. S. Falmouth saw a fox terrier smiling and wagging his tail on one of the floating halves of a German trawler in spite of the fact that it had been blown up, shelled, and rammed, they adopted him as their mascot. Thereafter, "Fritz"—with a new name—served happily on a British ship.

Even lost dogs in a London home were trained and given a place. Capt. T. A. White of the Thirteenth Battalion A. I. F. tells how "Ginger" got his chance. He was sent with a message from the front line when pigeons and signalers were useless in the smoky darkness. He galloped out, skirting stagnant pools, through gaps in the wire, along the parapets of the trenches, crouching for a second as shells crashed, and panting on again, all muddied over.

As he entered the brigade dugout he barked, and a dog-corporal rushed to him and seized the message. Later the colonel called out: "That dog saved our outpost line, Corporal. By the time on the message he must have made a record for rough country riding. Let me have a look at him." On examination the collie was found to be the colonel's own dog. It had been lost in London six months earlier.

The soldiers thought more of the dogs than of the pigeons because the birds would not fly at night. However, these "feathered soldiers of the King"—100,000 of them—proved themselves faithful friends. They were used at first simply to help trawlers not fitted with wireless communications, but soon the navy, the army, and the air force had its carrier-pigeon service under the direction of Lieut.-Col. A. H. Osman.

The distance the naval pigeons covered was from 70 to 150 miles and often it was a rough passage. Of the messages sent, 95 per cent were received. Pigeons of the R. A. F. saved thousands of persons by bringing messages from aircraft and mine sweepers in distress.

In the defense of Verdun, army pigeons were eventually the only means of communication. One day on the Somme front alone, over 400 operation messages were carried by pigeons. Often the pigeon service was the only means of sending messages from the tanks.

Mice and canaries were the tunnelers' friends. They detected gas quicker than man could do.

Soldiers were careful of animals which served them. They grew fodder crops wherever possible and the officers spent money out of their pay to buy roots and other extras for their mounts.

No motor lorry could traverse the waste of mud in France, and within a year or two after war began, the British forces were employing 450,000 horses.

It has been said that the mule won the war for Italy. In the mountainous districts, mules were about the only means of transit, and the Italians employed nearly 500,000. They also used 100,000 donkeys. Donkeys were used by the French for they were small enough to carry provisions and small ammunition through the trenches.

The Italians used oxen on the plains to bring up supplies, and 60,000 of these great animals were employed in German East Africa. An elephant helped in construction work at Breslau. Two thousand reindeer served in Archangel with Lapps as drivers.

General Allenby recruited 30,000 camels in the largest camel corps the world has ever known; walking two abreast, the camels covered 40 miles.

Parrots, at the beginning of the war, gave warning of approaching aircraft, but they grew indifferent. Even goldfish were pressed into service. British soldiers put some into a river to reassure peasants who were terrified that the water would be polluted when they saw them washing their gas masks. When they knew that the goldfish survived, they were satisfied.

'Main Street' On the Ocean

SHOP-LINED "STREET" ON L'ATLANTIQUE

This New Liner in South Atlantic Service Provides All Shore Conveniences for Its Passengers, Even to Smart Stores Situated Along a Luxurious Midway Through the Center of the Ship.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS—A lofty street of shops, looking not unlike the arcades which are so popular here, is a feature of the new liner L'Atlantique, which has just commenced regular sailings between France and South America. The vessel has been constructed in such a way as to permit of a broad avenue 450 feet long, 16 feet wide, and 20 feet high, extending through the center of the ship. L'Atlantique is now the finest French ship on the South American run. It has a tonnage of 40,000, and compares favorably in size, comfort and elegance with ships on the north Atlantic routes. It is operated by the Compagnie de Navigation Sud-Atlantique, a French transatlantic ship concern.

DIFFICULTIES FORESEEN IN UNIFYING INDIA

Two Federating Groups Hold Quite Contrasting Political Views

Special From Monitor Bureau

LONDON—How far India's federal government will prove successful in operation is a question which thoughtful political observers are asking in connection with the Round Table Conference here.

The difficulties inherent in federating the native states with British India are augmented by the fact that an entirely contrasting political outlook is held by the proponents of the two federating groups.

Adult franchise, which Mahatma Gandhi envisages for all capable of wielding the vote, will exist side by side with state ceremonies in which princes ride on gayly decorated elephants and pronounce decrees to subjects who have no option but to accept.

In British India certain measures of democratic control have been developed under British tutorship, and exponents of political philosophy in the nine British-Indian provinces have definite leanings along western political lines.

In the native states, on the other hand, petty monarchs wield a rule that is virtually autocratic. Their dominion is to some extent moderated by British overlordship, but in the main the princes retain a régime which belongs to the Middle Ages.

Mr. Gandhi contends the two policies cannot blend. This, to some extent, prompts his efforts in asking the princes to issue a "declaration of rights" which will confer certain fundamental favors on their subjects. In reply to this the princes state that their sovereignty must be unimpaired and must not be interfered with by democratic tendencies from British India.

Problems inherent in this situation have cropped out in the federal structure committee in connection with discussions on the creation of a federal court.

The princes emphatically lay down the ruling that the court's jurisdiction must only be concerned with federal and constitutional issues; the sovereignty of the states must not be lessened, and the personnel of the court should be sanctioned by the states as well as by the British Crown.

To Mr. Gandhi's plea for greater rights to their subjects, the princes agree to give them the right of appeal against the decisions of the federal court, but only on matters affecting federal laws or constitutional policies. The appeal may be made to the Privy Council.

Many who are watching the development of the committee work at St. James's Palace here hold that the fine balance between state rights and British Indian aspirations will ultimately be adjusted, and that the federal court will function along lines specific enough to guarantee the sovereignty of the states, while representing the democratic tendencies of the provinces.

POLISH EXPORTS INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Poland's trade balance was reported as favorable at the end of September, the value of exports exceeding imports by approximately $6,000,000—an increase of about 30 per cent over the preceding month.

TRANSPORTING CRISIS FACES SOVIET RUSSIA

Drastic Need of Change in Operation Is Emphasized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Decisive improvement of the transportation system has loomed up as the most urgent internal problem confronting the Soviet Government during the latter part of 1931.

The necessitiy for a drastic change for the better in the operation of the railroads has been emphasized by the abrupt dismissal of the former Commissar for Transport, Mr. Rukhimovitch, the appointment as his successor of Mr. A. A. Andreev, former Commissioner for Inspection and one of the most promising of the younger administrators in the Communist ranks, and the promulgation by Mr. Andreev shortly after his appointment of "a Bolshevik program for the reformation of transport."

The Soviet railroad system is the bottle neck of the Five-Year Plan. When the bottle neck is too contracted, successful achievements in other fields are in danger of being nullified. When the freight yards become crowded with unloaded cars, and trains are delayed for weeks in reaching their destinations by the congested condition of depots, new building enterprises lag for lack of essential materials, perishable shipments spoil, plans fail to be transformed into realities.

During the last year the Soviet railroad system, which is not adequately proportioned to the tremendous demands which are placed on it as a result of the growth of production and the expansive program of new building has functioned erratically. A serious crisis arose last winter and was temporarily alleviated by the adoption of a series of drastic emergency measures.

During the spring there was distinct improvement in the railroad service, but this was not maintained during the summer. The transportation plan called for 66,000 daily loading of freight cars. The figures for the three summer months, June, July and August, were, respectively, 54,600, 52,400 and 51,100.

Among the main points of Mr. Andreev's program are an increase in the "working time" of freight cars to eight hours a day (hitherto the average time which a car spent in movement during a day was 6.8 hours), a similar increase in the daily run of locomotives, a reduction in the number of damaged locomotives to 17.4 per cent of the general number in service, maximum economy in the use of material and speedier return of rolling stock sent to the repair shop. Mr. Andreev also proposes to take very drastic measures (including the imposition of heavy fines, and, in extreme cases, the sale of freight at auctions) against organizations which do not unload their shipments promptly.

LONDON PAPER USES BASKERVILLE TYPE

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A "fount" of actual type made by John Baskerville, great pioneer printer of England, nearly two centuries ago, was used to print one of the pages in the November issue of the London Mercury.

The number was a special one designed to encourage public interest in printing and book designing. For the first time in the history of the paper the text was set in linotype and printed direct from the "slugs." Five different type faces were employed.

The Baskerville fount was recently brought back to England by a Fleet Street printer who discovered it in France.

WHITE SEWING MACHINE CORP.

White Sewing Machine Corporation reports for nine months ended Sept. 30 net loss of $440,132 after interest, depreciation, etc., compared with a net loss of $252,164 in the nine months of 1930.

Scouts to Carve Poles in Contest For Alaskan Trip

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—A forest of totem poles, each showing some Boy Scout's knowledge of Indian lore, is expected to be carved this winter as the result of an offer made by the Alaska Railroad, under the Interior Department.

The three Scouts who show themselves most skilled with their knives will be taken on free trips to Alaska next summer. The first will be taken on a 19-day trip to the interior including several days spent in Mt. McKinley National Park. The second will cruise from Seattle, Wash., to Seward, Alaska, and the third from Seattle to Skagway, Alaska. The Alaska Steamship Company and the Northern Pacific Railway are cooperating in the contest.

The contest is intended not only to stimulate the interest of Scouts in Indian traditions and ideals, but also to provide recognition of the character-building and educational features of the Scout program. Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, has given the Government's formal indorsement to the contest, which is open to members of every Boy Scout troop in the United States. Service, as well as skill in carving and coloring a totem pole, will be taken into consideration in maikng the awards.

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AVIATION SHOWS STEADY GROWTH AS AN INDUSTRY

Business of Flying Moving Forward Every Year, Col. Dunwoody Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Two leaders of the aviation industry declare that while other business in general has languished in the last 18 months, the business of flying has gone steadily forward.

Col. Halsey Dunwoody, vice-president of the American Airways, Inc., speaking at an aviation session of the Executives' Club here, said that aviation, radio and television, either as individual industries or as a group, will lead business back to normal and increased prosperity.

Mr. George B. Logan, vice-chairman of the air board of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the aeronautical committee of the American Bar Association, said in an interview there that in spite of the many overcapitalized aviation enterprises which have nothing but air in their assets, this new industry now presents the unique spectacle of going ahead.

Colonel Dunwoody declared that "the airplane will eliminate what may still remain of the isolation of small communities, if the people of these communities will look to the future by the development of landing field facilities, thus inviting the ever-growing traffic of the air to their doors."

In making his survey of the airplane industry's comparative status, Mr. Logan said it is true that the planes sold for private uses, for sport, for pleasure and for similar purposes have decreased in number, but "the use of aircraft for the actual transportation of passengers, mail and express has continued without interruption the phenomenal growth begun in 1928 as the result of Colonel Lindbergh's epoch-making flight."

Mr. Logan gave statistics to show the continued growth of the new industry. "The number of passengers carried on scheduled air lines in 1928," he said, "in the United States was 53,000. During 1929, the boom year, the number was 165,000; in 1930, the first year of the depression, the number was 385,000.

"The air mail carried in 1929 was 7,000,000 pounds, and in 1930 there were 8,000,000 pounds.

"Though the number of private planes has decreased, the miles flown by private owners has grown from 25,000,000 to 40,000,000 a year. This shows private owners are finding their planes more and more useful."

Mr. Logan said there are now 35 well-established companies engaged in scheduled air transportation. In 1929 there were 27. There are nearly 700 planes engaged in this work, he said, while in 1929 there were only 619.

Norwegian Works Topic of Lecture

Frankness, as well as special emphasis upon individual characters and an intensive love of country are among the chief characteristics of modern Norwegian literature, Mrs. E. J. Hickox, member of the faculty of Springfield College and of the Springfield school board, said last night. In addressing the American-Scandinavian Forum, at its first fall meeting in Phillips Brooks House, Harvard University, Mrs. Hickox spoke particularly of the writings by Norwegian authors.

Among these was Bjornstjerne Bjornson, for more than 50 years the center and moving force of the Norwegian people, and Henrik Ibsen, dramatist, whose works are said to have greatly influenced dramatic literature of the world. Mrs. Hickox mentioned also Johan Bojer, Norway's premier novelist, whose popularity has attracted particularly the people of France among whom he lived for some time. Other features of the meeting were violin and piano numbers, mostly by Scandinavian composers, played by Miss Edith Roubound and Miss Agnes Olson, and the election of the forum's officers for the coming year.

Gladdening the Eye for Miles

GLADIOLUS FARMING IN VERMONT

Left—White Glory Gladiolus Grown Extensively in Vermont. Upper Right—Thirteen-Acre Gladiolus Farm. Lower Right—Garden Tractor at Work on Gladiolus Farm.

VERMONT 'GLAD' FARMING SHOWS RAPID INCREASE

Acres of Gardens of All Sizes Are to Be Seen Throughout State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt.—A new industry is rapidly assuming commercial importance in Vermont, that of "glad" farming. Throughout the State numerous large gladiolus farms, as well as smaller ones, are being developed.

Because of the flower's rare beauty and grace, its long blooming season and certainty of bloom, its popularity has grown so tremendously in recent years that the plant is seen in almost every home flower garden in large or small quantities. The gladiolus stands almost alone in the flower field in that a spike of the flower, cut as the first blossom opens, may last two weeks.

Mr. C. A. Hinsdill of North Bennington, who started producing the gladiolus 25 years ago, is the pioneer grower of the plant in Vermont. His "glad" farm consists of more than 13 acres, on which are cultivated numerous varieties of the flower, the diversity of color, size and season of which is great.

The cutting season begins about July 15 and lasts until the first October freeze, the variety of seasons in the blossoms accounting for this extended period.

Following the cutting season comes the harvesting, curing and clearing of the bulbs, known to the florist as combs, with the little ones that grow on them named combets.

Mr. Elmer E. Gove, florist and gladiolus grower of Burlington, has a 10-acre gladiolus field, which is a beautiful sight when in full bloom. Some of the rows are one-quarter mile long and are marvels of beauty. Here overhead irrigation is practiced, the pipes being placed high enough to permit tractor cultivation between the rows. Small nozzles distribute the water like rain.

Mr. Gove recently constructed a fireproof storehouse for his bulbs and has installed an elevator for lifting the large trays of bulbs to an upper floor for winter storage. Warm air from the furnace is drawn by electric fans among the shelves laden with trays of bulbs, to give ventilation for quick drying and successful preservation.

Mr. Gove makes a specialty of new and prize winning varieties and the propagation of them.

Mr. B. N. Loomis of Pawlet is a successful grower of the gladiolus and cultivates about 10 acres of the plants each year at his home located in a hill town in western Vermont.

The Western Rose and Gladiolus Garden Company at Windsor produces roses in its huge greenhouse, the largest in Vermont and perhaps in northern New England, and gladiolus outdoors on a large scale.

The Fisher Flower Farm at Vergennes, the Dike Farm and Flower Farm at Bristol, the Squires "Glad" Farm at Clarendon, the Powell Flower Farm at Williston and the Mitchell Farm Nurseries at Barre are other firms which have entered extensively into "glad" farming.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Bazaar, Boston Chapter, American War Mothers, Gilbert Hall, Tremont Temple, until 10.

Dance, Whitney Hall, 8.

Theaters

Shubert—"The Little Racketeer," 8:30.
Plymouth—"The House Beautiful," 8:20.
Fine Arts—"Corte d'Assise," film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. William Wallace Porter, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Quincy, in Senior High School Auditorium, Coddington Street, near City Square, Quincy, 3:30.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mrs. Nelvia E. Ritchie, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Sharon; High School Auditorium, Sharon, 3:30.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. William E. Brown, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Wellesley; Community Playhouse, Wellesley Hills, 3:30.

Ford Hall Forum: Talk by Dr. Peng-Chun Chang on "The Spirit of Chinese Philosophy," Ford Hall, Bowdoin Street and Ashburton Place, 7:30.

Old South Forum: Talk on "Curing the Criminal," by Mr. Jack Black, ex-convict, Old South Meeting House, Washington and Milk Streets, 3:15 p. m.

Boston Public Library: Lecture by Mr. Frank W. C. Hersey on "The English Theater," 3:30; song recital by Helen True, soprano, 8; both events, lecture hall, 491 Boylston Street.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Presentation of "Cotter's Saturday Night," by the Scottish Musical Comedy Company, auditorium, clubhouse, 4 p. m.

Lecture on "What the Thinking German of Today Is Thinking," by Dr. Maria Schlueter-Hermkes of Berlin, George W. Brown Hall, 11 a. m.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture on "China and Some of Her Neighbors," by Mr. Francis X. Rooney, former school teacher in Philippine Islands, Lecture Hall, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3:30 p. m.

Boston Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Branch): Meeting, Caspy Club, Vialle Room, 4.

Field and Forest Club: Rambler walk and meeting at Jamaica Plain; meet at Pond and Centre Streets, 3:30 p. m.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Meet Park Square, 9:15.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Art lecture, Lecture Hall, 3:30.

EVENTS MONDAY

Women's Republican Club of Boston: Luncheon, speakers: Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire, Mr. Gaspar G. Bacon, president of the Massachusetts Senate, and others, Copley-Plaza, 12:30.

New England Women's Club: Meeting, literature committee, talk on "Hugh Walpole," by Miss Eloise Hersey, Crystal Room, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Harvard University: Meeting, President and Fellows of Harvard College, 24 Milk Street, Boston, 10:30. Fourth illustrated lecture in German in series: "Bilder zur deutschen Dichtung: Blutezeit de mittelhochdeutschen Dichtung: Minnesanger," by Prof. Friedrich von der Leyen, Renaissance Room, Germanic Museum, 4. Lecture on "The Philosophy on Heinrich Rickert" by Dr. J. D. Wild, Harvard Philosophical Club, Common Room, Straus Hall, 4. Physical colloquium, lecture on "The Big Electromagnet at Paris" by Prof. N. H. Black, and talk on "Recent Developments in the Technique of High Voltage and High Voltage X-Rays," by Dr. Egon Lorenz, Lecture Hall, Cruft Laboratory, 4:45.

Rummage, Gift and Food Sale, Family Welfare Shoppe, 9 to 5.

Fourth annual conference of the 121 Associates of the Church Home Society, the Rev. Benjamin M. Washburn, rector of the Emmanuel Church, principal speaker, Cathedral Church of St. Paul, 10:30 to 2.

Brookline Woman's Club: Illustrated talk by Mr. Alton Hall Blackington of the Boston Herald on "The Romance of Newsgathering," Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner, 2:30.

Meeting, Boston Congregational Ministers, lecture by Prof. Francis Sayre on "Pending International Problems," Pilgrim Hall, 2:15.

Field and Forest Club: Annual meeting, 3 Joy Street, all day.

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, Nov. 7, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 8, in Symphony Hall, a concert by John McCormack, tenor.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 8, in Jordan Hall, a concert by James Byars, tenor.

Monday evening, Nov. 9, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, Nov. 10, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Lily Pons, soprano.

Wednesday evening, Nov. 11, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Helen Henschel, soprano.

Thursday evening, Nov. 12, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Sidney Sukoenig, pianist.

Friday afternoon, Nov. 13, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, Nov. 14, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Bruce Simonds, pianist.

Saturday evening, Nov. 14, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, Nov. 14, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Maria Halama, mezzo-soprano.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 15, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 15, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Rose Zulalian, contralto.

Sunday evening, Nov. 15, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Victor Chenkin.

Monday evening, Nov. 16, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Donald van Wart, pianist.

Tuesday evening, Nov. 17, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the men's choir of the Apollo Club.

Wednesday evening, Nov. 18, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Edgar Shelton, pianist.

Thursday evening, Nov. 19, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Barbara Hillard, soprano.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 22, in Symphony Hall, a concert by J. M. Sanroma, pianist.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 22, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Stavro Haja, tenor.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Monday from 9 to 4:30. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Memorial exhibition of the works of Philip L. Hale; new accessions to the Egyptian Department; modern French paintings lent for special exhibition by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of sporting prints; Cruikshank illustrations, modern French prints.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Exhibition of Foreign Railway Posters. Through Nov. 7.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Sculpture by Hilda Scudder. Through Nov. 7.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—An exhibition of paintings. Through Nov. 29.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Landmarks in Prints, from Schongauer to Whistler. Through Nov. 7.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings of the human figure from Dürer and Rembrandt to the present day.

Grace Horne Galleries, 416 Stuart Street—Paintings and drawings by Richard Currier. Through Nov. 14.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Timothy Cole Memorial Exhibition.

The International Institute, the River Room, 190 Beacon Street—An exhibition of paintings, water colors, designs and sketches by Armenian Students' Association of America.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

SENATE CALLS UP DEDUCTIBLE POLICY MEASURE

Rejected Twice in House, Upper Branch Discusses the Bill

Proposed legislation to make the motorist pay the second $100 in damage claims out of his own pocket, was revived in the Massachusetts Senate, yesterday, by a vote of 20 to 17.

The measure, known as the deductible policy bill, provides that damage costs between $100 and $200 be paid by those responsible for accidents. In other words, for damages amounting to $150, the driver pays $50 and the insurance company $100. In claims amounting to $200 or more, the driver would pay a maximum of $100.

Although twice rejected in the lower branch of the Legislature in the last week, the value of the deductible policy legislation as a possible deterrent to careless operators assures careful consideration of its merits by the Senate, it was said. Its chief fault, the speakers argued yesterday, is that it lessens necessary protection for the sake of lowering rates.

The Senate rejected the so-called Mahoney bill giving motorists the right to choose whether they should take out deductible policies or have full insurance coverage at slightly higher dates.

It was also voted to admit for second readings bills to eliminate "guest" claims, to provide a 30-day limit for the filing of claim notices, and to require the Insurance Commissioner to take traffic congestion into consideration when fixing rates.

Supporters of flat rate insurance lost their motion for consideration of their bill. The argument stressed in favor of the flat rate plan was that cars are not restricted to any one zone or section and so should not be required to pay fees based on operation in any specific locality.

FARMER ADVISED TO CUT MIDDLEMAN

ROCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 7 (AP)—Mr. W. T. Martindale of Indiana, director of organization for the American Farm Bureau Federation, told members of the Stafford County Farm Bureau yesterday that American agriculture could save $5,000,000,000 by elimination of the middleman.

"Whenever the farmer will organize strongly enough," he said, "he can take over distribution along with production, keep the income on the farm and be $833 better off per farm each year."

WHEAT FARMERS' PROFIT $15,000,000

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6 (AP)—Farmers of six western states who held to their wheat have profited between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000 the increase in wheat prices, and every advance of a cent adds about $700,000 to their pockets.

Wheat held on farms in Montana, Colorado, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and California was estimated by state authorities yesterday to total about 70,000,000 bushels, out of a 1931 crop of around 120,000,000 bushels.

FEDERAL BARGE LINES PROFITS SHOW GAIN

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 5 (AP)—En route to the Intracoastal Canal Association convention in Corpus Christi, Maj.-Gen. T. Q. Ashburn, chief of the Inland Waterways Corporation, said here yesterday that profits by the Federal Barge Lines this year showed that "American business is on the mend."

The year's earnings were described as the best since "the peak year" of 1928. He said Federal Barge Lines profits over operating costs for 1931 were "about $175,000" up to Oct. 1.

FEDERAL COURT DROPS KROGER GROCERY SUIT

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 6 (AP)—The suit of the Kroger Grocery & Baking Company, chain store corporation, seeking an interlocutory injunction to restrain the State of Kentucky from collecting taxes under the retail merchants gross sales tax act enacted in 1930, was dismissed today in a joint decision signed by three federal judges.

Tree Planted to Mark Washington Bicentennial

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 7—An American elm, commemorating the bicentennial of George Washington, was planted on the University of Chicago campus by the Chicago chapter of the D. A. R. today. This tree, with others set out elsewhere by other chapters in honor of the first President, will be dedicated in a ceremony to be held by the National D. A. R. in Washington Feb. 22, next year.

The site chosen for the Chicago tree has especial significance. It is on the grounds of Ida Noyes Hall, woman's recreation building of the university, a hall named for a former regent of the Chicago chapter of the D. A. R. and vice-president-general from Illinois. The planting ceremony included an address by a representative of the University of Chicago.

NEW ORLEANS PORT SHOWS SHIPPING GAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS—More ship arrivals from the high seas and more tonnage among them for a recent check-period has been announced by the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans.

A total of 200 seagoing vessels arrived in the port in September, which was an increase over September, 1930. Departures totaled 203. An increase of 7014 tons was set by these seagoing vessels, with a total tonnage of 871,052. During September, 1192 vessels with a total of 402,374 tons used the Inner Harbor Navigation Canal, connecting the Mississippi River with Lake Pontchartrain through New Orleans. This was an increase of 406 ships and 82,636 tons over September, 1930, it was reported.

Station Theater Opens for Patrons

Boston gains an addition to its amusement resources with the opening to the public today of the South Station Theater in the South Station terminal. Though the entertainment of commuters while waiting for trains is specially provided for, there is an entrance from the street for the general public.

A private opening last night included inspection of the theater and the showing of news and novelty films. There were also speeches by Mr. Arthur P. Russell, president of the Boston Terminal Company and vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and by Mr. Max L. Levenson, treasurer of the theater.

Long and narrow, a shape modified by the coloring of an arcnitect familiar with camouflage, the house seats 600, with ample room provided between the rows for convenient entrances and exists. Two illuminated clocks synchronized to the master clock of the station keep patrons informed of their time margin. A moderate admission charge is made. Sport and news reels, cartoons and comedies will be shown, the program changing three times a week.

YALE TEAM OPPOSES WOMEN IN CLASSES

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 7 (AP)—Yale debaters are opposed to breaking a 230-year-old tradition and admitting women to all undergraduate classrooms, but they were unable to convince a group of undergraduates of their views. An audience vote at a Smith-Yale debate on co-education last night found in favor of the visiting speakers, who urged that Yale give a rousing welcome to any women who want to sit with the men through their lectures on trigonometry or medieval history. Next week the question of co-education will be debated by Yale freshmen and Vassar freshmen.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and warmer tonight; Sunday partly cloudy and warmer; moderate northwest winds, becoming west or southwest Sunday; minimum temperature tonight near 36.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy, with rising temperature tonight and Sunday; probably light rain or snow in north portions.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy with rising temperature tonight and Sunday.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Diminishing northwest winds, backing to south and increasing Sunday, and fair weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	54	70	Montreal	24	36
Bismarck	40	70	Nantucket	34	48
Boston	30	42	New Orleans	52	72
Buffalo	34	36	New York	30	42
Calgary	30	56	Norfolk, Va.	40	52
Charleston	44	64	North Platte	36	78
Chicago	44	48	Philadelphia	36	46
Cincinnati	34	50	Pittsburgh	34	40
Denver	46	72	Portland, Me.	32	42
Eastport, Me.	32	42	Raleigh	36	54
Hatteras	50	50	St. Louis	40	54
Honolulu, T. H. (7 p.m. Nov. 6)	76	80	St. Paul	36	48
Helena, Mont.	60	68	Salt Lake City	52	74
Huron, S. D.	36	62	San Francisco	60	80
Jacksonville	62	68	Santa Fe, N.M.	38	62
Kansas City	56	62	Seattle	48	52
Key West	72	78	Tampa	56	80
Los Angeles	62	84	Washington	32	48
Memphis	44	60	Wichita, Kan.	52	68
Miami, Fla.	72	78	Williston, N.D.	44	68

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Nov. 7.
B—Maximum Nov. 6.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 8:58 p. m. Sunday 9:22 a. m.
Height of tides 10.1 feet, 11.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:01 p. m.

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ALL-NATIONALITY MEETINGS PLANNED

The first of a series of informal open-house Friday evenings for all nationalities was held last night at International House, 190 Beacon Street, Boston.

These occasions are designed to be either self-improving or recreational, according to the desires of the guests. One lounge was devoted to games, while in other rooms classes were formed and instruction was to be had in French, English, Russian, Spanish, German or Italian. More seriously inclined persons participated in "a discussion group," while those of theatrical tastes indulged in a study of dramatics. Native handicrafts of various nations were taught, the students making articles while they learned.

Farmers Solid Behind New Move To Put Curb on Hunters' Methods

Drive Led by Oregon Farmer's Wife Against Indiscriminate Shooting on Other People's Property Finds Hearty Support in West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARLTON, Ore.—Strict adherence by hunters to the property rights of farm owners, as well as due respect to their requests for "no hunting" on their lands, is urged by Mrs. Grace McCormac French, wife of an Oregon farmer. Even though they may not agree with her point of view, Mrs. French has the good will of many hunters and sportsmen's organizations, who admit that she puts her plea fairly, while from a larger element, including farmers and their families and those who are against hunting as a matter of sentiment, Mrs. French receives ever whole-hearted support.

Mrs. French has written articles for newspapers, published a booklet on the relation of sportsmen and farm people and given numerous radio talks which, it is said, have done much toward educating public opinion to recognize her side of the hunting question.

Farmers and their wives at first saw little hope of freeing their property from the gunning public. But the persistent efforts of Mrs. French and her publicity methods have begun to produce results.

One consequence of her efforts has been the action of sportsmen's organizations in requiring a pledge of their members to ask permission before hunting on other people's property.

Mrs. French insists particularly on the element of danger in hunting near a house. In her essay, "A Farm Woman Speaks," published first in a Portland (Ore.) daily and later in booklet form through the courtesy of the Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs and the Oregon Audubon Society, she calls attention to such dangers. High grasses and shrubs, she said, have obscured the hunter's view of the highways to the danger of passers-by.

"In what other sport," Mrs. French asks, "does a man buy a license, invest in expensive equipment and then rely on strangers to supply the recreation grounds?"

Laundries Plan To Keep Workers

Retention of employees as far as possible and distribution of work whenever curtailment becomes necessary, is the proposal accepted by the Massachusetts Laundry Owners' Association at the closing business session of its annual two-day fall meeting at the Hotel Bradford. This proposal, if effected, will guarantee for the coming winter work for 20,000 employees, it was pointed out.

How costs should normally be distributed for each pound of laundry was detailed by Mr. John Carruthers of John Carruthers & Co., Boston. He placed profits for normal costs at 6 to 7 per cent. The production of service below cost was condemned as a disastrous economic policy.

The association went on record as indicating its appreciation of the work of Mr. Frank Huebsch, past president of the Laundry Owners' National Association. The convention closed with a dinner dance and entertainment at the Hotel Bradford.

OLD STORE USES NEWEST METHODS

A 135-year-old Jamaica Plain grocery store, believed by the United States Department of Commerce to be the oldest in the United States, is not depending on these laurels to gain business. It has added the newest thing in food merchandizing—quick-frosted foods—having recently installed a zero refrigerator display case.

Although this store at 741 Center Street is modernized, some of the original bins may still be seen and upstairs some of the original wall paper is intact. It was started as a general store and post office by Ebenezer Seaver in 1796, and was operated by the Seaver family for 134 years. Last year the store was sold to Mr. J. V. Daly and Mr. John A. Craven by Mr. Fred Seaver, grandson of the founder.

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ADAPTED FROM AN ARTICLE IN THE MONITOR

Invest in Better English for only $5

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THE English language has too long been neglected, not in its literature, not in its history, but in itself—its grammar, its pronunciation, its spelling.

Miss Grace M. Miller of Boston says that if "ragtime" American speech is to be transformed into correct English, increasing attention must be paid to the simple details of grammar and pronunciation.

Take a few cases in point. Do you say "in'kwirry" for inqui'ry; "ad'dress" for address'; "cu'pon" for coupon; "press'idence" for pred'ence; "progrum" for program; "hydth" for height; "ac'climated" for accli'mated?

GRACE M. MILLER
1341 Beacon St., Boston

Consider also how you would pronounce such simple words as—aviator, percolator, grimace, alias, condolence, Tuesday, February, epitome, vagary, grimy, comparable, interesting, conversant, maniacal, nasturtium, xylophone, poinsettia.

Miss Miller would also ask if you know when to use dived or dove, drank or drunk, I or me, who or whom, admittance or admission, consul, council or counsel, practical or practicable, vocation or avocation, affect or effect, shall or will, laying or lying, sits or sets.

And do you say between you and I, who did he marry, a mutual friend, the house further down, those sort of shoes don't look good, during my leisure time, we are having a friend for dinner?

Or can you pronounce common foreign words like fiancé(e), 'cello, lingerie, calliope, décolleté, élite, bourgeois, porte-cochère, maraschino, Bolsheviki, Sinn Fein, Galli-Curci?

"Careless speech is due in part to ignorance, but much of it is the result of association and inattention," says Miss Miller. "Grammar is not difficult, especially to the adult who is trained to reason, and it is not dry when it is made practical by applying it to every-day speech. Learning to speak by ear is like learning to play by ear. It is superficial because it is not based on fundamental knowledge, and dependent because it is likely to be affected by association."

It is Miss Miller's educational concept that to speak and write correct English is essential to a general education, and that the nature of one's speech is the master key to character, capacity and success in business and in society.

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

Extremes in Art

By FRANK RUTTER

LONDON

HOWEVER widely individual styles may vary, all over the world painters tend to belong to one or other of two camps. You may give them a variety of labels according to your pleasure, but the test by which you may know to which camp an artist belongs is to ascertain his views on the relative importance of presentation and representation.

Even today there are old-fashioned folk who consider that it is a primary duty for the painter to draw and color as accurately as he can people and things existing in the world before his eyes. Nobody would maintain that accuracy of representation is the only quality to be desired in a picture, but plenty of people will maintain that it is a quality very greatly to be desired. And why not?

On the other hand, among the champions of certain modern movements in art you will find people prepared to maintain that accuracy of representation is of no importance in a picture. Extremists will say that if the technical part of the business is well done, if the paint is put on nicely, if the color is clean and bright, if there is evidence of design and construction in the planning of the composition, then the spectator ought to be able to enjoy the painting without bothering his head with what, if anything, the planes of paint represent.

The Royal Institute

At the present moment there are on view in London two exhibitions in which the expression of these two extreme points of view may be studied. True, in each exhibition there are exceptions to the general rule, but in either the vast majority of the exhibitors head definitely in a different direction. The Royal Institute of Oil Painters in Piccadilly is a body much more conservative than the Royal Academy. The members in the main lay great stress on accurate representation, with the inevitable result that many of the portraits look like colored photographs, many of the landscapes like picture post cards. Speaking generally, the defect of these exhibits is too objective a statement of the thing seen. We miss the tonic of a strong personal view, expressed it may be in some peculiarity of technique, in some accentuation of design, some color preference, some subtle manipulation of light and shade.

From this exhibition we can certainly learn that it is not enough to paint accurately whatever is before us. A picture should not only be a record of something seen, but it should contain some personal expression, some comment on the part of the painter. Therefore, to name just one exception at the institute, it is refreshing among these rather ordinary portraits and landscapes to come upon the pictures of Bertram Nicholls. His painting of an Italian hill town, "Atrani," does not transcribe but transposes nature: he simplifies all, reduces the color to a harmony of mellow low-tones, simplifies the buildings, and builds them up—perhaps a little autocratically—into a composition of noble design. It may not be an exact representation of nature, but on the other hand it does not offend us as being in any way untrue to nature: and it is in itself a beautiful picture, satisfying to the eye in its proportions, color harmony, solidity and dignified design. Here is a happy medium between presentation and representation, the work of a sensitive artist who is not an extremist but loves moderation in all things.

The London Group

On the other hand, at the exhibition of the London Group in the New Burlington Galleries we make the acquaintance of a company of painters most of whom have very little regard for accuracy in representation. Hardly any of them go to the logical extreme of showing purely abstract paintings, but instead of submitting geometrical patterns they show their independence by presenting familiar objects in strange guises. In most of the portraits and figure paintings we seem to be looking, not at interpretations of human beings but at renderings of wooden dolls, rather roughly carved and rather crudely colored. In other pictures the figures have not even the solidity of a wooden doll, but have more resemblance to a sequence of inflated bladders.

Surely when we are confronted by these paintings we ought to ask ourselves what the artist has gained by his methods. Maybe he enjoys an added freedom of invention, but has he thereby secured any new beauty, and added expressiveness, or other desirable quality? If we can answer this question in the affirmative, then the artist is justified in his practice, however strange or queer it may appear at first sight. But if persons of good will and sound taste after mature consideration can find no virtue excusing the distortion of nature, may we not reasonably conclude that the experiment in novelty is a failure?

The Retort Courteous

The retort courteous to this antagonism to representation—expressing itself in the distortion of natural form—again comes from one of the exhibitors. Walter Richard Sickert, the doyen of the London group, wittily proves to his fellow members that a photograph, far from being contemptible, may be very useful material for picture making. Nothing could be less like a photograph than his mosaic of luminous paint entitled "Conversation Piece at Aintree," yet an inscription on the painting honestly acknowledges that this painting of the head of King George and a friend was not "taken from life," but was inspired by a newspaper photograph which appeared some five years ago when the King attended a country meeting. There is all the difference in the world between tracing or copying a photograph, and making use of a photograph. Sickert has served so long an apprenticeship to art and life that he may surely be pardoned for gaining his first impressions by proxy, so long as the painting resulting is something absolutely personal and individual, as this certainly is.

Roger Fry, again, who has been the foremost champion of post-impressionist painting in England, has now returned to a perfectly normal vision of things, and in his delightful flowerpiece, "Roses," he proves that he can be accomplished and brilliant, achieving naturalism without eccentricity. These are two of the most notable exceptions in the London Group, but the exhibition also contains skillful and quite intelligible paintings and water colors by Mark Gertler, Charles Ginner, Therese Lessore, and Ethelbert White.

Henri-Matisse in Retrospect

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

HOW Matisse evolved from a painter of dull gray representational landscapes in the nineties through various phases of impressionism, nei - impressionism, Fauvisme and modified abstractionism, to the abilities as a composer of decorative color orchestrations that have made him influential in contemporary painting, is indicated in the retrospective exhibition of his work at the Museum of Modern Art, continuing until Dec. 6. Paintings, drawings and sculpture, numbering altogether 162 items, have been lent from private collections and museums in Europe and the United States.

"La Desserte," a large painting of a table laden with fruit, silver and crystal, with a maid arranging a vase of flowers, seems today such a restrained performance that it is difficult to realize how it upset those who had praised Matisse's low-keyed picture of the Seine a short time before. In the catalogue preface Alfred H. Barr Jr., director of the Museum of Modern Art, traces the development of Matisse through four decades, starting with a style compounded of his studies of Chardin, Monet and Sisley, but gaining "a robustness never attained by the Impressionists." He discovered Cézanne as an influence, and went to London in 1898 to ponder the color of the Turners in the Tate Gallery.

Color Comes

That winter, color entered his canvases in a marked way while he painted in Corsica. It was not the color of Turner, dissolving in shimmers of light, but the color of Cézanne, laid on in large unbroken planes. From Gauguin Matisse acquired a taste for warmer tones than those that satisfied the more austere Cézanne. Gone were the stipplings of the Impressionists, with their "niggling" technique. His final salute to Monet's methods might be regarded as the "Notre Dame" (1904) in this exhibition, with its big dabs of color, irregular in size, instead of the tidy confetti-like spots put on by the patient practitioners of "divisionism."

The Fauves

By 1907 Matisse had attracted such a following that he became leader of a school and spokesman for the Fauves, who, in Matisse's words, were pledged to "destroy the tyranny of divisionism." Expressionism became the mode, and liberty in its wildest interpretations the watchword. Matisse placed design in first place, and in 1910 had pretty thoroughly evolved a style naïve and primitive in its vision, as in "Nasturtiums and La Danse." He did not hesitate to distort human figures and natural objects to bring them into harmony with his scheme.

That the method is mischievous if not used understandingly has been realized thoroughly in recent years. Matisse knew the dangers, too, we are told. One day when he entered the room where his pupils were at work, he was alarmed by the crude efforts of his extravagant imitators. He is reported to have told them that in the beginning they must try to picture nature with exactness, adding, "In the beginning you must subject yourself to the influence of nature. After that you can turn back, motivate nature and perhaps make it more beautiful."

During most of the period of the World War Matisse was experimenting with austerities of color corresponding in "Woman on a High Stool" to the vein later explored by Modigliani. Also there were essays in abstract design, a la Picasso, with figures and architecture reduced to large symbols, as in "Moroccans."

The penultimate phase, which has made Matisse widely known among the elect, and almost a popular painter, is the gay and decorative period, 1917-1925, with interiors composed in a web of color, line and mass artfully organized. Finally we have "Odalisque With the Straight Back" (1926). Here we see the painted flattening curves of the figure to conform with his design, and accenting all the decorative lines in his material, simplifying and harmonizing the strong colors, and achieving an "all over" pattern that fills the canvas.

For further exemplification of his several phases, there are the drawings and sculpture, carrying out his experiments in the analysis, simplification and recomposition of nature. Examining this comprehensive show, we cannot but increase our appreciation of an innovator whose work has so often been misrepresented by copyists. E. C. S.

Maude Adams's Portia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The return of Maude Adams to the stage Nov. 3, as Portia in "The Merchant of Venice," with Otis Skinner playing Shylock, was like the return of an empress to her capital after an absence of 13 years. The event had the color of imperial purple and all that was lacking was a triumphal arch.

Instead of bringing treasures of conquest, she brought her inventions in stage lighting, which, it is claimed in some quarters, will revolutionize that important item in all theaters.

Instead of appraising her interpretation of a part which she was playing for the first time, the public called up memories of the past and rejoiced that they were seeing and hearing again the enigmatic and mysterious little lady whose fame had increased during her long seclusion.

The dowagers and older men in the audience applauded for fully three minutes when she made her first entrance, because it was again the Maude Adams of "The Little Minister," "Quality Street" and other plays. Their juniors applauded because some of them were seeing for the first time one held precious, like souvenirs in an old chest, by parents and grandparents.

There had been a slashing of some of the lines that have usually been considered effective, and scenes were divided in a manner that, despite the swift scenic changes, retarded rather than promoted the action. The actress was at first noticeably uneasy, and it is likely that she did not gain complete control of herself during the early scenes. One might hazard the opinion that the much talked about brilliancy of the lighting was not to the advantage of the star, when she was merely the lady awaiting her suitors and observing them as they opened the caskets.

Then, as in a flash (and it was a brilliant flash, because all the new schemes of illumination were employed to better effect than at any other time during the evening) Miss Adams grasped the whole situation and quite dominated the court scene—although Mr. Skinner's Shylock at this time is one of the best performances in his repertory.

In no other rôle of the comedy were so many individual and personal notes apparent, proving Miss Adams's careful and penetrating study of the part. For example, instead of arriving in court, portfolio under her arm and costumed as the young barrister, rather feeling her way and diffident, Portia swept all before her, with emphasis on her belief that the law was on the side of Shylock. Then, as if entirely impromptu, prompted by Shylock's question, she launched into the "Quality of Mercy" speech, presumably enlarged upon it as she realized the possibilities of her plea, and drove the Jew from the hall as effectively as has bene done on the modern stage.

It was this act that scored the triumph for Maude Adams, and the audience recalled her a dozen times after the curtain descended.

The production is simple, but effectively made. The theatergoing layman, unaware of the new lighting system in its first trial, might not recognize it as any departure from what is current in all modern theaters. A. B.

'The Laugh Parade'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Ed Wynn presents himself in his new musical show, "The Laugh Parade," by Ed Wynn and Ed. Preble; music by Harry Warren; dances staged by Albertina Rasch; costumes and scenery designed by Weld; beginning Nov. 2, 1931, at the Imperial Theater.

Mr. Wynn has packed his new show with topical quips, surrounded by pretty dancing episodes skillfully done, and sprinkled with vaudeville specialties, the whole being the sort of hearty and harmless fooling to be expected of him when he is in full charge of the proceedings. Any young man may take his mother to this show and not feel impelled to apologize for it on the way home. That's news, as musical comedies go.

Ed Wynn is on the stage most of the time. When not performing he is listening blandly, admiringly, to the people who work for him. He is the perfect audience. He registers alarm when two adagio dancers go through their maneuvers, and is horrified when the man tosses the girl at the finish through the paper wall. When Jack Powell performs his amazing repertory of drum-stick tattoos, he sometimes obscures his employer's view and Wynn complains. To try out his nightly variations on his scenario of the super-epic talking picture, "You're My Everything," he keeps Lawrence Gray and Jeanne Aubert on the stage with him. If he can make them laugh as well as the audience, he is satisfied. One of the choicest bits in this story concerns the hero, who had an apartment on the ninety-sixth floor of the Empire State Building, as well as a room on the fourth floor, so he would have some place to go nights when he didn't wish to go home.

When Wynn rehearses an acrobatic act with Harry and Frank Seaman, their misadventures have the spectators wiping tears of laughter from their eyes. Then the comedian does one of the old-time protean acts, with quick character changes, and a Punch and Judy number in which Punch takes a terrific beating from Mickey Mouse. He plays the piano, juggles, rides a camel fondly called Humphrey, and displays his latest inventions. His best effort is an attachment to be worn under the golfer's left arm, so made that it will say "Eh! Eh!" warningly at his lightest tendency to bend the left elbow.

Yet this is no one-man show, with Lawrence Gray to sing and provide serious foil for the ebullient Mlle. Aubert, who can do a music-hall ditty with a flick and a zest that only Maurice Chevalier could rival. Bartlett Simmons sings with gusto, even above the volume of the chorus numbers; Eunice Healy does her sprightly dancing specialties, and the Albertina Rasch dancers come on for the spectacular ensembles, handsomely costumed against pictorial backgrounds. E. C. S.

Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago

"Bowery," by Reginald Marsh.

Chicago Art Institute

By CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Chicago

AN AMAZING variety of technical accomplishment is observable in the forty-fourth annual exhibition of American paintings and sculpture at the Art Institute, which gives an excellent cross section of the present activities of American artists. No matter how tastes may vary there is something there to please everybody, but those who are least satisfied will be the laymen who are not interested in technical matters and care much about the choice of a subject.

To those pessimists who feel that the bottom has dropped out of art, if this is representative of what American artists are doing, one might reply, "There is much better drawing, much cleaner color, much less purposeless distortion and fewer morbid subjects than characterized the exhibitions of even three or four years ago (although undoubtedly they had some fine pictures). Is not this a gain in the right direction?"

To be sure, there are a few canvases in the show that would discredit any jury, so far are they beneath the most amateurish standards. If they were admitted from a sense of humor it was a mistaken one, for there is no doubt that much better pictures were rejected (they must have been better). It all comes down to the fact that well-trained, intelligent, decent and honorable people, when elected to a jury, behave in entirely unforeseen ways. A man who was chosen for his conservative qualities decides to show the world that he can outdistance the sternest radicals, and it is hypothetically possible that the reverse may be true in the case of the avowed radical.

The Jury Problem

It is certain that no jury, if it judged the same show twice, would vote in the same way, and it is equally certain that no two juries would agree. Aren't we expecting too much of juries? We confront them with hundreds of pictures in a few hours, and expect them to make creditable selections. The only thing that a well-trained man recognizes at once in a picture is its mechanics—its technique; and possibly that is why the present exhibition seems to be representative of the largest number of ways in which pictures can be painted. Another reason may be, and probably is, that many artists are interested chiefly in the mechanics of painting, and consequently exhibit the intelligence of mechanics. This is meant in no disparaging way. A mechanic is interested naturally and rightly in the way things are put together and taken apart, and the general public is not. The general public insists upon being interested in the thing itself.

I should like to see a few real poets in paint. We have plenty of tricky rhymsters, but if there are such things as spiritual values in music and in poetry there is no reason why they should be conspicuously absent in painting. Perhaps it is because the education of painters and sculptors has been so much more restricted and conventional than that of musicians and writers that we receive nothing more. But then let us remember that even in the great periods of art, that are far enough away from us so that we can see them somewhat clearly, not more than two or three of giant stature appeared in any generation. If we do as well as that we should be satisfied. But do we recognize great art when we see it? Privately I think there isn't any great art in this exhibition, or in most other exhibitions, but I do think that the general average of the pictures is just as high as that of the books we read, the contemporary music we hear and the contemporary plays we witness; so after all the painters and sculptors may be holding up their end.

Many Attractive Works

It is not fair to look at more than 200 works of art in an hour or so and go away saying they are all worthless. It requires several visits sometimes to discover latent qualities of a very high order. A picture must be thought about as well as looked at.

There are, from any point of view, many attractive works in the exhibition, and the general tone is healthy and optimistic. It's hard for an American not to like being clever, and so we shall see some "wisecracks" in paint, but it will have to do with tricky technique rather than subject matter.

The sculpture as a whole is not particularly interesting. Here too one does not know what material the jury had to choose from, but most of the selections are saccharine or banal.

Any exhibition which contains 10 works that can be remembered clearly and profitably after an interval of three months is an unusually good exhibition. It is possible that this exhibition will measure up to that standard, but if so it will be with the technicians.

I cannot imagine a more difficult task than awarding prizes in an exhibition of this kind, for the general standard is good, but there are few high spots, and if one picture is as good as another, which is better? The choices do not seem to have been popular, but certainly there is no feeling that any other particular works demanded recognition.

The two highest prizes, and one other, went to men of Russian birth. This may be a mere concidence, but it may also mean that the jury perceived in their work a certain emotional content which is supposed to be inherent in Slavic peoples and foreign to "Nordics." To me it is only another indication that American art is in a state of flux and that we have nearly arrived at a place where we can say something if we have anything to say.

The Cinema Today

Celluloid, by Paul Rotha. London and new York: Longman's, Green. 7s. 6d. net; $3.

Cinema, by C. A. Lejeune. London: Alexander Maclehose. 5s. net.

The greater part of what passes for film criticism in the newspaper and book world today is merely light gossip about the personalities of stars and producers. "Celluloid" and "Cinema" are therefore welcome, for both Miss Lejeune and Mr. Rotha are interested in the film as an art-form at least potentially comparable with music or the drama.

Both authors are agreed about the genius of Charlie Chaplin; and Miss Lejeune in especial has a high opinion of Ernst Lubitsch. But not even two swallows make a summer; neither do two superlatively accomplished craftsmen constitute an art. Mr. Rotha is convinced of the importance of the audience, and he thinks that the film makes a mistake in seeing only one audience where it ought to see several. Every film is designed to be popular with the whole cinema public; and since producers have no great opinion of the cinema public's intelligence and taste, the standard of films is consequently low. Mr. Rotha thinks that if producers would occasionally aim at turning out something calculated to please audiences of cultivated perceptions the standard would be speedily raised.

But there is a snag here that Mr. Rotha perhaps has not perceived. To a degree unknown in any other art, the cinema depends on money. A film must please the cinema public if it is to return the cost of its production. It is true that good films can be made at one twentieth the expense sometimes lavished on bad ones. But this does not mean that they can be made cheaply. Mr. Rotha himself gives an instructive example of this. A comparatively indifferent war film cost £800,000 to produce; Lewis Milestone's much better picture, "The Front Page," a film that, for all its violence, had the real stuff of the cinema in it, swallowed up £40,000. Clearly, finance is not the deciding factor in the value of a film. But would £40,000 be considered a small sum of money were it not for the cinema's enormous audience? On the contrary, it would be more than is necessary to launch the most spectacular productions of the London stage. It seems obvious therefore that the screen must continue to appeal to the masses of the people, in order to keep solvent.

There is no cause for regret here. All great art in the theater, from Greek drama through Shakespeare to Shaw, has been popular art, and there is no reason why the popular art of the cinema should not, within its limitations, become great art. But before this desirable consummation is achieved, producers will have to realize that they have been underrating their public's intelligence.

Miss Lejeune reviews the development of the cinema from the old slapstick days to the present. Her reminiscences, criticisms and appreciations of half-forgotten films, of which today we can refresh our memory by actual sight no more than we can read the lost poems of Sappho, are in themselves a support for Mr. Rotha's demand for a repertory cinema, which should periodically revive the principal screen productions of the past. The film might be the most nearly permanent of the amusement arts; in reality it is one of the most ephemeral. Old plays are constantly being presented by repertory companies up and down the country; and they can at least be read. But old films are in danger of disappearing altogether. Only two positive copies are known to exist of "Warning Shadows," one of the most famous silent films ever made. Copies of "Moana" and "Thérèse Raquin" are unobtainable in England. A definite place is waiting to be filled by the repertory cinema. Meanwhile all those interested in films as something more than a branch of commerce will find "Celluloid" and "Cinema" full of instruction and entertainment. H. H.

Art in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—"Australian art is free from the blight of modernism," declared Mr. Bernard Hall, director of the Melbourne Art Gallery, who visited here on a lecture tour. "It is in a very healthy condition," he continued. "Certainly modernism and all the other "isms" which the word connotes have shown their faces here, but they are not making any headway and Australian art remains a strong, healthy child."

Mr. Hall has been director of the Melbourne Art Gallery for 40 years and has seen many so-called "art movements" come and go. In his opinion Germany has been blighted by this modern art, and professors and teachers demean themselves by teaching it. The same condition of things existed, though in a lesser degree, in America, he said.

"Cubism, futurism—I don't know all their names—are all the same to me," he declared. "People paint these things which are utterly meaningless; they have not the slightest idea what they represent, and then they profess to be thrilled about them. All they seem to require from a picture is a shock. It is fortunate that this type of painting is getting very little encouragement in Australia."

To the Melbourne gallery, he stated, additions costing £60,000 had recently been made, and more than £300,000 had already been spent from the Felton Bequest, the revenue from which amounted to £7000 a year. In other years as much as £24,000 had been received from it.

That Australian artists should seek to portray life in the Australian bush was the advice given by Sir John Longstaff, R. P. S., R. B. C., president of the Australian Art Association and Melbourne National Gallery, while visiting here. There was much landscape painting in Australia, he said, but in relation to it there was little figure painting. Australian bush scenes were generally very lonely and he was always pleased to see life indicated in them.

It was human nature for an aspiring artist to hark back to some forgotten period, even when there were subjects about them of vital interest that could be portrayed. If the artist wanted to go back to another period, there was ample scope in the old gold-digging days.

"The development of art in Australia has been rapid considering the age of the country," he said. He mentioned the individualism of Australians, who sought inspiration from their own country. Australian art developed really from 1885, when the Victorian Government established art schools in connection with the Melbourne Gallery.

Glorifying the Chromo

By E. C. SHERBURNE

IN AN era when classicism was the official tone of art in France, Victor Hugo demanded recognition of the artist's right to express himself in "a blend of the beautiful and the grotesque." Grotesquerie was outside the academic pale, and the Academy was in the saddle. The author of "The Hunchback of Notre Dame" eventually won his point. Yet it is possible that Hugo would not have been so wholehearted in his arguments for romanticism if he had suspected that his philosophy was one day to help loose upon the world a flood of chromos. For when grotesque material in a play, a film or a painting is not used with the vision that transmutes the composition's content into terms of beauty revealed or implied—the result is a chromo.

Hugo cited Shakespeare as an example of the complete artist, with his blending of beauty and grotesquerie in such plays as "Hamlet," "The Tempest" and "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Shakespeare, indeed, had such a flair for astonishment that had he been a great actor and a bad poet he might have evolved a series of exhibitionist dramas—theatrical chromos—that would not have survived the period of their author's stage activity.

* * *

This is an age considerably devoted to glorifying the chromo. In the theater, the cinema and the art gallery we are confronted with works that are concerned so exclusively with essentializing their grotesque content that any sense of innate beauty in the subjects is eclipsed. A Hugo, a Daumier, a Wagner could transfigure this æsthetically useful element of the grotesque. So do lesser men today, when, like Marc Connelly in "The Green Pastures," they can make themselves heard in the prevailing din. In his new dramatic trilogy, "Mourning Becomes Electra," Eugene O'Neill attains to this quality of transmutation in his use of material which in other hands might be merely sensational.

A noted actor is being starred in an expensive recently released film chromo—a synthesis of the grotesque features of "Cyrano de Bergerac," "Trilby" and half a dozen other violent stories, with all their saving qualities of poetry removed and all their crassest elements preserved in an effort to heat a degree or two hotter than ever before the pot of cinema astonishment. Again, as target for a satire on journalism, a playwright selects the most poisonous type of newspaper fungus and puts it into a screaming melodrama. Forthwith the films seize upon this play and amaze us further by vulgarizing an already intolerably vulgar subject. Recently a play was staged in New York that bore every mark of being designed to bowl the audience over with a barrage of shocks. It succeeded so well that disgusted playgoers who saw it warned their friends. Within a week it closed, proving, as George Ade says, that there is an end to the limit.

* * *

Taste always reasserts itself after periods of turbulence. There will not be a return, necessarily, to classicism—surely not to the frozen taste against which Hugo rebelled. There will presumably ensue some phase of romanticism or realism that will bring in noticeably a more general feeling for the due relation of a part (or a phase) of life to its whole in contemporary plays, films and paintings. When the change comes we shall still have chromos, for purveyors of astonishment are ever with us. But less often than now will the part be exploited and acclaimed, without interpretation or even qualification, as if it were greater than the whole.

'Rutherford and Son'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—At the Embassy Theater, a revival of "Rutherford and Son," drama by Githa Sowerby, beginning Oct. 13, 1931. The cast:

John Rutherford ..... Herbert Lomas
John ..... André Van Gyseghem
Richard ..... Thomas Macaulay
Janet ..... Ailsa Grahame
Ann ..... Esmé Church
Mary ..... Joyce Bland
Martin ..... Frederick Piper
Mrs. Henderson ..... Eileen Collins James

Between Leviathan and the minnows there can be no conflict. Against John Rutherford, the little tyrant of the hearthstone, there arose no domestic Hampden. The petty bullyings of this Newcastle ironmaster were met only with feeble and querulous complaints. Such was the force of Mr. Herbert Lomas's playing of this rugged and granite-like character that one felt that he was worthy of better opponents than his weak and peevish sons, that had he only come up against some man-sized difficulty his self-willed obstinacy would have shown itself as real strength and determination. One hoped that the threatened strike of his workmen would materialize, in order to see how tough his fiber actually was.

When his daughter, in a brief moment of defiance, let loose on him the pent-up anger and frustration of a lifetime, in a set piece of eloquence finely spoken by Miss Ailsa Grahame, it seemed likely that the crucial situation for which the play had been waiting was about to develop. The audience, however, was not allowed to see how John Rutherford behaved in a crisis that really tested his powers. On the final words of his daughter's outburst the curtain was brought disappointingly down. Though both his sons left him, one to take up a distant curacy, the other to try his fortune in London, events did not again conspire to turn on John Rutherford the fierce searchlight of a genuine test.

This play shows a real and vigorous character, a convincing example of the old type of manufacturer who finds complete satisfaction in his job, and is determined that everybody with whom he comes in contact shall do the same; had it shown him in more revealing circumstances it would have been a notable success.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

The Leeds Festival

By FRANK HOWES

LEEDS, ENG.

OF THE three new choral works introduced at the recent Leeds Festival, one is certainly destined to be heard in all places the world over where the choral cantata is a valued form of art—"Belshazzar's Feast," by William Walton.

Although now only 29, Walton was already known for his String Quartet (Salzburg Festival, 1923), the Overture "Portsmouth Point" (Zürich, 1926), and the Viola Concerto, played by Mr. Lionel Tertis at the 1930 Liége Festival. His "Façade" Suite was also performed at the Leeds Festival three years ago. Nevertheless these works, great as their merits certainly are, have not the authority of the new cantata and do not show the same brilliant and easy mastery that every page of the score of "Belshazzar's Feast" presents unmistakably.

Actual performance at Leeds showed that the eye of the reader was not deceived, that every detail of this close-knit work makes its effect. It is, moreover, Walton's first attempt to handle voices, and though the Leeds Chorus, a magnificent body of singers, demurred at what on first sight they thought was the difficulty of the work, they soon mastered its idiom when they were shown its general plan, and found that the new was still in line with the old English choral tradition. For Walton was himself once a cathedral choir boy, and though "Belshazzar's Feast" is as unlike to a Victorian anthem as it is to any of the merely fashionable concoctions of Paris or central Europe, it bears the marks of an intimate knowledge of what voices can effectively sing. It almost goes without saying that its orchestration is brilliantly done. What is important is that "Belshazzar's Feast" is a work of spontaneous originality, something new and unlike any other work of the kind (except, perhaps, in its sustained intensity, Kodály's "Psalmus Hungaricus"), which is yet grounded on the firm foundations of the English oratorio, that most characteristically English form of musical expression from Handel to Elgar.

Libretto by Osbert Sitwell

The libretto was compiled by Osbert Sitwell. The story is not told in full as in the book of Daniel—the passing of Belshazzar immediately follows the writing on the wall—but this dramatic compression is balanced by the inclusion of portions of two Psalms and by the representation of the contempt of the ancient Jews for the worship of the heathen gods of metal, wood and stone. Each of these gods is praised by its priests in an invocation, different for each but founded on one musical idea, elaborately orchestrated to suggest the glint of silver (female voices, flute, glockenspiel and triangle), the coarse weight of iron (male voices and fanfare of trumpets), the opaque texture of wood (violins played col legno and xylophone), and so on with equal imagination for them all. The story of the passing of Belshazzar is narrated by a baritone soloist (Mr. Dennis Noble at the first performance), unaccompanied except for instruments of percussion, among which is a Chinese block, that gives a most sinister turn to the narrative. The soloist has a small amount of work in antiphony with the choir, but the distinctive feature of his part is the unaccompanied declamation which is given to him not only at this point in the work, but earlier, where he describes the greatness of Babylon without any accompaniment or metrical rhythm whatever.

The last part of the cantata is a chorus of thanksgiving to the God of Israel, of tremendous sweep and energy; the orchestra has a toccata-like movement, the speed is enormous and the voices expand and contract freely between four and eight parts. The conception of the work is barbaric, its emotional content that of the captivity, its execution penetrating in its force and keen edge. Dr. Malcolm Sargent, who was conducting for the first time at a Leeds Festival, secured a brilliant first performance, which caused great excitement among an otherwise not particularly demonstrative audience.

"Pervigilium Veneris"

The other works were Frederick Austin's setting of "Pervigilium Veneris" and Eric Fogg's "The Seasons." Mr. Austin is best known for his outstandingly successful arrangement of "The Beggar's Opera," but he has been both singer and composer in the more serious forms of the art for many years. He has taken immense pains not only in the musical details of his score, but in editing, selecting and translating the classical text of the late Latin poem whose authorship is one of the unsolved puzzles of classical scholarship. He has deleted the myth of Cronus and Venus (which the poet has taken from Hesiod), not so much because it is unedifying as because it is unlyrical, and by these editorial modifications he has maintained the lyricism of the poem at a pitch suitable for musical setting.

The most prominent feature, alike of the poem in the form in which it has come down to us and in Mr. Austin's score, is the refrain, "Cras amet qui nunquam amavit, quique amavit cras amet." The leading theme, which is its musical counterpart, is a lilting phrase, which is variously harmonized at its frequent appearances in thirds, in fourths, in fifths and in triads, but always in parallel motion. It also determines the shape of other thematic material extensively employed in those portions of the work which are immediately concerned with the descriptions of spring.

All this first part of the work is beautiful; even coming as it did immediately after a performance of Delius's "A Mass of Life," the color of the parallel harmonies sung by voices and of the orchestral decoration felt freshly on the ear. But the middle section, which describes the festival of Venus, seemed to achieve only thickness of texture, so that the lyrical clarity of the Latin was lost; its warmth was preserved at the cost of overscoring and overemphasis. The composer's imagination had obviously been kindled by the loveliness of the poem, but was unable to sustain the initial freshness throughout its length—for length and lyricism go together with difficulty. The greatness of the poem is attested by the success of the poet in combining them; nothing less is demanded of the composer who would set it.

"The Seasons"

"The Seasons" is a smaller matter. Fogg has set the four poems of Blake straightforwardly in four short movements, which reflect quite well the atmosphere of the words. The vocal score gives an impression of simple structure, good vocal writing and a general lightness of touch. But in performance the cantata was disappointing. Possibly the composer would have been better advised not to have conducted it himself, for although he is quite competent, choir and orchestra would most likely have given a firmer, more polished performance under the direction of Sir Thomas Beecham or Dr. Sargent, with whom they were quite familiar. Even so, what appeared in the score as simplicity sounded in performance as looseness, and the orchestration and decorative detail gave an impression of ingenuity rather than spontaneity. Fogg is undoubtedly musical and has a great facility, which needs rigorous self-criticism.

The Leeds triennial festival plays an important part in English musical life over and above its contribution of new works. Too much music is crammed into its four days, and its Victorian arrangements are not entirely suited to modern conditions. But it sets a standard of choral singing for the country, and even if no new works are introduced at all (as at the 1928 festival), it allows a whole series of masterpieces to be presented on an adequate scale. In this present festival we had for our comparison four Masses so different as Cherubini's second, Delius's "A Mass of Life," Bach's B minor and Berlioz's Requiem. In all of these the Yorkshire Choir sang magnificently. There was some faulty intonation in Berlioz on the last day, which showed that the singers were after all human. Up till then it had seemed as though there was no limit to the sonority and power which they could give instantly at the command of the conductor.

Cherubini's Mass was an interesting revival, but in spite of Sir Thomas Beecham's sensitive handling — perfect performer's music this, lending itself to suppleness of phrasing and every kind of delicacy of treatment—it exposed too clearly the gap between exquisite craftsmanship and great thought ever to take its place among the masterpieces or even to regain a temporary vogue in the choral repertory.

Sir Thomas Beecham was responsible for the greater part of the festival, giving inimitable performances of Handel's "Solomon," Delius's Mass, a Mozart symphony, and one tiny fragment of Bach, which made one hope he will one day take up that composer as only a few years ago he suddenly took up Handel. Bach's other representations in the program were in Dr. Sargent's very capable hands. Opinions differ on his merits as a Bach conductor; my own is that they do not amount to more than capability; he avoids all meretricious interpretations, but he does not appear to have got the size of Bach or gone deeply enough into his essential characteristics. His handling of the modern works of Walton, Rachmaninoff, Elgar and Rimsky-Korsakoff was brilliant.

'Mariage Secret' Revived

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

HENCEFORTH the Opéra-Comique is placed under the direction of one only of the two managers who until now have presided over its destinies. After the resignation of M. Georges Ricou, M. Louis Masson decided to pursue his career as director alone. It is a sign of rather strong courage, for the present circumstances are not precisely favorable to the exploitation of a lyric theater.

M. Louis Masson has never concealed his fondness for the hybrid comic opera of the eighteenth century. He is an ardent defender of the ideal of Gretry, Monsigny, Dalayrac and Boïeldieu. One feels distinctly that if it depended only on him, the Opéra-Comique, so long alienated from its traditional mission by the intrusion of the lyric drama and melodrama, would return to the ideal of its origin.

That is why the first work put on by M. Louis Masson, who insisted on directing it himself, was the famous "Mariage Secret" of Cimarosa. This Italian opéra-bouffe is the very type of those works which caused a sensation during more than a century, not only in the peninsula, but throughout Europe. It rests, like all the works of its kind, upon a libretto that is totally devoid of interest. One feels clearly that in those days, the audience attached no importance whatsoever to the little incident which took place before their eyes. During four acts, one follows the series of moves of the characters that end in nothing, since, infallibly, everything must come right in the end in a way which everyone had foreseen.

Vocal Fireworks

We have lost, in fact—and for a good reason—the essential attraction of these entertainments which consisted in vocal fireworks. What was interesting in Italian opéra-bouffe, in the time of Cimarosa, was the tours de force of which the illustrious Italian singers were capable and the splendor of the ensembles. The libretto and the words do not play here a dramatic rôle, but fulfill a purely decorative use. The words are repeated like a curve in a frieze, like motives on a painted canvas. The only things that counts are the contrasts and superimpositions of color achieved by the timbres of the singers. When Eric Satie spoke jokingly of what he called "la musique d'ameublement," he did not realize perhaps how well he had expressed it. There exists a whole lyric art directly inspired by the ideals of decorative art.

I heard, this summer at Salzburg, a model performance of the "Mariage Secret." It was given by the best singers of the Milan Scala, under the direction of Arturo Lucon. In this amazing performance the rule of the game was respected. The ensembles were of such beautiful musical material that it was impossible to resist their charm. In Paris the management of the Opéra-Comique was evidently not able to collect a company of transalpine nightingales. It was in the musical excellence of the performance that it sought to win the day. The regular performers of the house have voices more pleasant than remarkable, but from the point of view of elegance and accuracy of interpretation, their efforts were crowned with success. But does the public wish to be reacclimatized to such a theatrical formula? This is what experience will show.

Orchestral Concerts

Orchestral concerts have resumed their annual activity. We have found them always faithful to the same proved repertory. Let us, however, acclaim a meretorious effort on the part of the Gaston Poulet Orchestra, which is trying to make Parisians realize their injustice in respect of Brahms. In Paris the music of Brahms is thought to be dull and incomprehensible. It is all the more inexplicable as the Beethoven symphonies enjoy disproportionate favor. Now, one may wonder what can be liked in Beethoven by people who declare themselves incapable of listening to a Brahms symphony.

The performance of the Brahms First Symphony by the Poulet Orchestra was excellent. The public received it with more courtesy than enthusiasm. But one must not be discouraged, nor wait too long before renewing the experiment. The music of Brahms is, indeed, a real scholastic instrument for the formation of the ear of a public. It accustoms the uninformed to breadth of development, to logic of construction and to balance of sonorities.

At the same concert, Gaston Poulet introduced a young violinist, Alfredo San Malo, who performed, with lively success, Lalo's "Symphony Espagnole." This virtuoso, who won a brilliant first prize at our Conservatoire in 1919, comes from Panama. His appearance in Paris enabled us to admire in him some very serious qualities. I particularly appreciated the purity of his style and the distinction of his interpretation. Here is a good musician who loyally serves a composer and does not try to distort his thought in order to procure an individual success. His technique is clear and precise and his phrasing is always accurate in its proportions. These are virtues that are more and more rare in the technique of the violin and one must congratulate this artist upon the high level of his taste and professional conscience.

Finally one must mention the success obtained at the Lamoureux Concert by the "Pictures from an Exhibition" of Moussorgsky, orchestrated by Maurice Ravel, a veritable instrumental tour de force, which admirably sets forth a piano work, the picturesque feeling of which everyone knows but which, in this form, assumes unlooked for color and fullness.

Boston Symphony

Pursuing his exploratory policy, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky revived for the fourth program of the Boston Symphony season the Fourth Symphony, in A minor, of Jan Sibelius. Seldom has he rendered a more unselfish service to art. For this symphony, although definitely of the composer's mature period, offers even less reward to a conductor than the Third, which Dr. Koussevitzky introduced to Boston three years ago after predecessors had passed it by. And indeed, so far at least as the first of this pair of concerts (Nov. 6) was concerned, he had to rest content with the applause of his artistic conscience; for the audience, attentive but baffled, was no more than polite in its response.

Nor does the audien necessarily deserve to be reproved for that. Patrons of symphony concerts quite naturally expect a major piece to come to a rousing conclusion. A symphony in four movements, each ending in a pianissimo, is disconcerting. We hope that Dr. Koussevitzky, having had the courage to resuscitate this symphony, which had been dormant in Boston for 14 years, will have the perseverance to repeat it. It is extremely probable that its virtues will impress themselves more readily upon the audience at a second hearing. No one today can be disturbed by the dissonances which distressed those who listened to this symphony in the teens of this century. It is rather its sparkness, its terseness, its compactness, to which the hearer of today must become accustomed. Those who accepted the Sibelius Third surely will not in the end reject this Fourth, which is after all thoroughly characteristic and vital in its restrained expressiveness.

The concert was opened with a Corelli Suite first heard in Boston from Mr. Arbós. And Dr. Koussevitzky no doubt was consoled for the popular coolness to the symphony by the warmth which his publication of Rimsky-Korsakoff's sure-fire "Schéhérazade" Suite kindled in the listeners.

L. A. S.

Rosa Ponselle as Violetta in "La Traviata" at the Metropolitan Opera House; and Jan Kiepura as Cavaradossi in "Tosca" (Daguerre, Chicago) at the Chicago Civic Opera House.

Metropolitan Opera Opens

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

"LA TRAVIATA" opened the Metropolitan Opera season on Monday evening, Nov. 2, with Miss Rosa Ponselle as Violetta, Giacomo Lauri-Volpi as Alfredo, and Giuseppe de Luca as Giorgio Germont. Usually a more sonorous and spectacular opera than "La Traviata" is pressed into service for the inaugural rites, but in any event this Verdi work has the advantages of being melodious, singable and popular.

The cast was more or less familiar. Miss Ponselle, who looked well in her period costumes and acted with diligence, has grown in her singing of the music, especially in her appreciation of its lyric requirements. Her delivery of the "Dite alla giovine" in Act II was particularly well phrased and affecting.

Mr. Lauri-Volpi strove manfully to do something with Alfredo's thankless music, but almost any other of his rôles exhibits his voice to better advantage. Thoroughly artistic singing was contributed by Mr. de Luca in the rôle of Germont père. Mr. Serafin conducted with sympathy and authority. A capacity audience and no end of enthusiasm augured well for the prosperity of the season.

Richard Tauber

A deal of preliminary trumpeting ushered in the American début of Richard Tauber at the Town Hall the evening of Oct. 28. This singer enjoys so exceptional a position in central Europe that he has even been dubbed the "German Caruso." But he is a Caruso who of late years has concentrated on the operettas of Lehár. Indeed, Lehár is said to have composed four of them with Mr. Tauber in mind—"Friederike," "The Czarevitch," "Paganini" and "The Land of Smiles." The last has served him especially well, both on the Continent and in England. But long before he went operetta so strongly, Mr. Tauber had won an enviable position as a lyric tenor for grand opera and also as a concert singer. And, furthermore, being a musician of parts, he has even conducted orchestras.

At his Town Hall emergence he challenged local opinion with a recitative and air from Méhul's "Joseph" (sung not in the original French, but in a German translation), an assortment of German Lieder by Schumann and by Schubert, and, finally, songs from the operettas of Lehár. In these last his engaging rhythm, his whispered falsetto, the Viennese lilt and chic of his delivery accounted amply for his fame. The voice itself lacks sensuousness and color, nor is it high in range. But it is freer than most German tenor voices and Mr. Tauber possesses a real legato. In the Lieder he sang with commendable diction and phrasing, but somewhat monotonously. The number of New York concerts promised for him during a single month will, if carried through, constitute a record.

Erich Kleiber again tapped contemporary sources for part of the program offered by the Philharmonic-Symphony Society at Carnegie Hall on Oct. 29. The composers he this time took under his ample wing were the American Wallingford Riegger and the Czech Ernst Krenek, whose jazz opera, "Jonny spielt auf" was produced by the Metropolitan two seasons ago. The former was represented by a "Rhapsody," the latter by a "Theme and Variations." Both works were performed for the first time anywhere. In addition to these Mr. Kleiber probed into the past and revived the first symphony, in C major, of Carl Maria von Weber. The concert ended with excerpts from Beethoven's music to "Egmont," in commemoration of the Goethe centenary.

At one time an incorrigible conservative, busy with reviving the works of the old masters, Mr. Riegger was ultimately won over by the modernists. In his own words, his "rhapsody" represents his first effort "to explore on a large scale the artistic possibilities of atonality and dissonant counterpoint." Through the medium of this idion he has sought to express a "feeling of cosmic futility and disillusion." The strength of Mr. Riegger's music lies in its sharp, aggressive rhythmic scheme and a novel blending of instrumental color; otherwise, for the majority of its hearers, it provided a hopeless, unassimilable chaos of sound.

Mr. Krenek's was dreary music, occasionally reminiscent of the syncopated devices of his jazz opera. On the other hand, Weber's early symphonic work, composed in his twentieth year for his patron, the Duke of Württemberg, proved eminently worth a return to currency. Mr. Kleiber had come upon an old score of the work, made some revisions in it, and conducted it last season in Berlin. It is rich in enchanting melody, harmonically impressive, and full of fresh, spontaneous gayety. In spite of its structural deficiencies, let us hope the dust has been permanently brushed from it and that its companion symphony, composed about the same time, will not long be withheld from the repertory.

In Memory of Goethe

In memory of Goethe, Mr. Kleiber selected the first entr'acte, the two songs of Clärchen, "Clärchen's Death" and the overture, from Beethoven's music to "Egmont." The songs were sensitively delivered by Nina Morgana, the Metropolitan soprano. Except for some unruliness in the brass section, the performance of the overture was smooth, sonorous and well balanced. Indeed, the playing throughout the evening was a marvel of sturdy, polished and intelligently manipulated tone.

A piano recital not soon to be forgotten was that of Ossip Gabrilowitsch at Carnegie Hall on Oct. 27. It is hard to conceive of playing more poetic, imaginative and exquisitely phrased than that heard in Beethoven's early D major Sonata. Mr. Gabrilowitsch also gave performances on a corresponding plane of Handel's Air and variations in E major and Schumann's G minor Sonata. Two groups by Schubert and by Chopin completed the program.

The National Orchestral Association, under the direction of the youthful Leon Barzin, gave its first concert this season at Carnegie Hall on Oct. 27. The young players, for whom the association is an excellent training school, offered a program made up of Cherubini's "Anacreon" overture, Schumann's Piano Concerto, with Carl Friedberg as soloist, Elliot Schenck's "In a Withered Garden," which was played for the first time in this city, and César Franck's Symphony. The performances were full of enthusiasm, often brilliant, and authoritatively directed. Mr. Friedberg gave a notably sympathetic account of the Schumann Concerto.

The first concert in the series of Philharmonic-Symphony matinées at the Metropolitan Opera House Nov. 1, attracted only a moderate audience. And, it must be confessed, neither the two numbers from Malipiero's "Symphonic Fragments After Two Goldonian Comedies" nor Tchaikovsky's rarely heard symphonic ballad, "The Voyvode," was likely to prove a magnet. The more substantial offerings were the dance from the "Salome" of Richard Strauss and Berlioz's "Fantastic" Symphony. Strauss and Berlioz are composers in whom Mr. Kleiber professes a special interest and he demonstrated it in his conducting of the numbers in question.

PETER BOWDOIN.

'The Queen's Husband'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"The Queen's Husband," presented at the Ambassadors Theatre beginning Oct. 6, 1931. The cast:

Frederick Granton	Robert Mawdesley
Phipps	Lambert Larking
Lord Birten	Claude Havilland-Burke
Petley	Murray Yorke
Princess Anne	Barbara Wilcox
Queen Martha	Grace Lane
First Lady-in-Waiting	Elsie Goulding
Second Lady-in-Waiting	Margaret Evelyn
General Northrup	Reginald Bach
King Eric VIII	Barry Jones
Major Bient	Guy Summers
First Soldier	Pascoe Thornton
Second Soldier	Eric Bass
Dr. Pellman	Paul Gill
Prince William of Greck	Maurice Colbourne
Laker	Stafford Hilliard

"The Queen's Husband" starts as farce, becomes melodrama in the second act, and returns to farce before the final curtain. But that doesn't really matter. When it is farce, it is good farce, and when it is melodrama it is good also.

King Eric VIII is a very Shavian monarch. His second name, if he had one, would doubtless be Magnus. His chief amusement is playing draughts with his major-domo; when the revolution breaks out in that exciting second act, and the roof of the palace begins most realistically to fall in, he watches the progress of the fighting from the window of his room with the enthusiastic interest of a looker-on at a football match. He is a bit of a revolutionary himself, in spite of his feeling that he ought to carry on with the "king business even though there isn't much of a future in it." He gets his blustering and conceited Prime Minister to resign by means of faking a plot with the rebel leaders to blow up the cathedral in which his daughter is to be married; and he prevents this marriage, for which his daughter has little taste, by marrying her off to the son of a wholesale plumber.

As this unconventional but resourceful example of royalty, Mr. Barry Jones never forces his points, yet sends every one of them home. He has a touch of pathos, too, quiet but effective. Miss Grace Lane, as the Queen, managerial and interfering, has a more familiar part, but keeps it on the right side of caricature where it is steadily amusing.

'Tosca' Opens Chicago Season

By FELIX BOROWSKI

CHICAGO

ONE of the best—certainly one of the most stirring—performances of Puccini's "Tosca" that has been heard for many years opened the season of the Chicago Civic Opera Company, Nov. 2. Herbert Witherspoon, the new artistic director of the organization, has reason to feel a pleasant complacency, in that his régime has begun in so auspicious a fashion. Nor were the auguries favorable only on one side of the curtain. The Civic Opera House was packed to the last seat and the multitude that filled it showed greater enthusiasm than has been heard there for a considerable time.

The applause that brought the singers so frequently before the curtain was well bestowed. Of the artists who interpreted Puccini's score the most interesting was Jan Kiepura, who, the Mario Cavaradossi of the cast, was making his first appearance in America. Mr. Kiepura is undoubtedly a discovery. Possessed of a voice of unusual charm of quality, he made it evident that he knew what to do with it and, equally, what not to do with it. It is a voice that has remarkable powers of sonority, but Mr. Kiepura made no effort to shout down his colleagues or the orchestra. In the lyric moments he beguiled the ear with lovely tone, admirably produced and used as an enhancement of the poetic or dramatic significance of the text. The Polish artist, too, disclosed ability in the histrionism of his part. Few tenors have made their little bit in the second act—that portion of it in which Cavaradossi defies the villainous Scarpia—as exciting as he made it, and Mr. Kiepura's leap across the dining table at his enemy was a capital coup de théâtre. A singer as striking as this newcomer will bear watching.

Sense of Theater

Mme. Muzio, as Tosca, accomplished a great deal with a part that requires more than fine singing to make it telling. The artist has shown in other rôles that she possesses an effective sense of the theater, and she made use of it to good purpose in Puccini's work. The closing part of the second act—Tosca's dispatch of Scarpia, her horrified satisfaction in the resultant freedom, the stealthy escape—bore testimony to the singer's understanding of that species of melodrama which presents tragedy with its coloring slightly over-accentuated in order that no detail shall be lost. As to the vocal aspect of her labors, it should be said that Mme. Muzio brought all her skill—and it is abundant—to the interpretation of the Italian master's strains; it seemed, however, that in quality the singer's tone was somewhat less velvety than of yore.

Only admiration must be given to Vanni-Marcoux's characterization of Baron Scarpia. Mr. Marcoux, like Mme. Muzio, has assembled all the qualities that make operatic theatricalism a stirring panorama to the eye. Few of his colleagues possess, as he does, the ability to project a character so that thoughts and motives and emotions are expressed by a few subtleties of action or facial expression. It is somewhat less possible to wax fervid in praise of Mr. Marcoux's vocalism. In the numerous moments of stress that abound in "Tosca" the artist lost his hold on the exigencies of bel canto and his tone, which in more tranquil passages still has power to charm, became non-resonant or hard.

Minor Rôles Well Done

The remaining rôles were well done. Mr. Trevisan, who for so many years made the Sacristan of St. Andrea an unforgettable character study, was replaced on this occasion by Salvatore Baccoloni. The latter paid his predecessor the compliment of occasional imitation and, for the most part, gave a good account of his rôle. Spoletta, the police agent, was played convincingly by Octave Dua, whose facial makeup was so horrific that it almost slid from the boundaries of impressiveness into those of the humorously grotesque. The opera was conducted with beautiful skill by Roberto Moranzoni, who gave every opportunity to the singers—even good-naturedly permitting the new tenor to dwell lengthily upon effective notes in alt—without detracting from the color or sonority of Puccini's gripping score.

Miss Crothers' New Play

Rachel Crothers' New Play

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—John Golden presents "Caught Wet," mystery farce by Rachel Crothers, beginning Nov. 4, 1931, at the John Golden Theater. The cast:

Clifford Vanderstyle	Michael Milan
Julia Vanderstyle	Dortha Duckworth
Peter Smeed	Bertram Thorn
Tommy Jones	Geoffrey Bryant
Michael Meer	Robert Lowes
Dolores Winthrop	Gertrude Michael
Elizabeth Betts	Sylvia Field
Stanley	Joseph King
Brewster	Allan Hale
Peterson	Robert Bruce
A Watchman	James Davey

Between this play and its singular name the only apparent connection is the rain that keeps a house party indoors during the first evening of a dull week-end which is to be endured by the needy guests only because they get food free. Mostly they are such a bad-mannered lot we may conclude that Miss Crothers is wielding the slipper. She appears to like their honesty and to detest their rudeness. In the course of the play this group of week-enders is jolted out of the notion that life is all larks and insolence.

So bored are these youngsters by their priggish host, Clifford, that they try to start some excitement by stealing the Vanderstyle pearls. Their joke gets out of hand when the lights go out and the $250,000 necklace disappears. With the household enmeshed in mystery, the butler-detective cross-examines the guests. Before he is done they all wilt before a realization that society is not constituted solely as a butt for their wisecracks.

Sylvia Field makes a complete person out of Elizabeth, projecting the girl's mentality and emotions in jets of spontaneous impulse and ruefulness, with surface hardness and tenderness of heart. Grace and sincerity mark the performances of Gertrude Michael as Dolores, who, like Elizabeth, had thought she would marry for money. After the scare they decide to marry for love. Miss Crothers may wish us to believe they are changed girls. Whether we believe her or not, we may agree that she provides a good deal of witty amusement, with many a penetrating glint of character revelation. Her suspensive story holds the spectators' interest closely, and few could have guessed the solution of the mystery before the closing scenes were reached. Michael Milan as the poor but honest composer won the audience with his agreeable presence and his pianistic abilities. Joseph King has the authority to carry off the detective scenes.

E. C. S.

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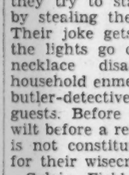
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Reconstruction That Is Art

London Studio Cottages

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

TWO detached, decayed-looking houses with dismally neglected gardens, such as are now found in many parts of once residential London, have been the basis of a remarkable transformation carried out by Mario and Buska Manenti, the well-known sculptors. These artists, besides designing and planning this cottage colony, have also done the greater part of the building themselves, employing only such manual labor as was necessary.

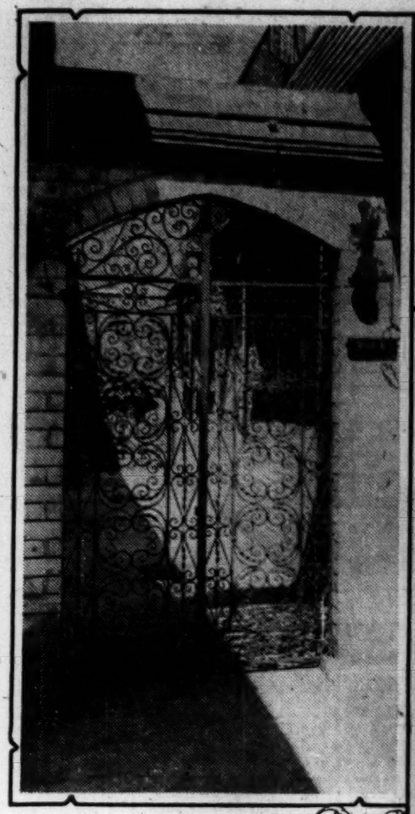
The neighborhood, though not actually a slum, has lost its one-time claim to gentility. The original houses have been converted into attractive small flats, but it is in the space lying behind that the transformation has been effected. Here has been laid out a most fascinating paved garden with two rows of studio cottages, numbering 21 in all, attractively grouped about the paving and garden.

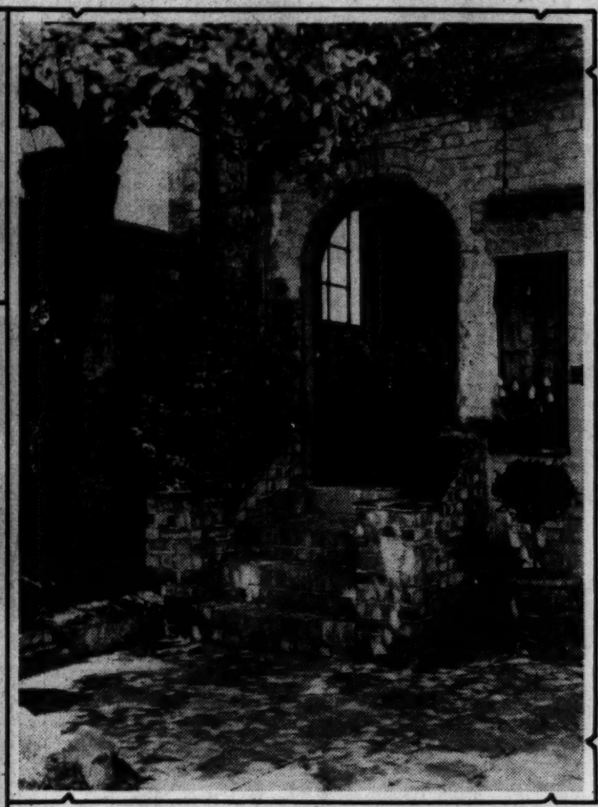
The style is Italian. The red tiles covering the roofs, the wooden doors at the entrance and old iron-work gateways, which form an entry into this little cottage colony, all came from Italy.

The lighting down the little paved walk, which runs between the cottages, is effected by means of old Italian lanterns. The fountain at the entrance is topped by a charming old Italian figure, and flowers and trees meet one's eyes as one turns with delight from the dirt, the rumble and all that is most unattractive outside to this picture of rest, beauty and harmony. One seems to be suddenly transported to some old Italian garden up in the hills of Fiesole. Such is the feeling reflected in the design, planting and construction of the place.

The success of the scheme has led to more efforts and another large studio is being built at the back on the site of an old disused bronze factory. This is the beautiful studio of the originators, Mr. and Mrs. Manenti. Here, in their studio, as well as outside, are signs of lovely things, old Italian chairs, a long Italian refectory table, pottery, woodwork and bronzes, whilst a picture of the old bronze factory, taken before the transformation, showed a dust heap with decrepit iron sheds standing among the dirt.

The interiors of the cottages are no less fascinating than the exteriors; simplicity combined with beauty of line and detail are the keynote. The little upper room is reached by a staircase or ladder, cleverly placed at one corner of the room and leading up from the studio itself, and an interesting addition is an attractive balcony running along one side of the room.





Two Detached Houses In a Once-Residential Section of London Formed the Basis of the Studio Colony Apartments Here Shown. The Finely Wrought Iron Gate With Bell Hints the Italian Style in Reconstruction, as Does the Glimpse of Garden With Sculpture. Below Is Interior of One of the Studios and at Right the Arched Entrance.

Upper center photo by Mrs. Manenti. Others reproduced by permission of "The Ideal Home."

Save Your Trimmings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When you are trimming shrubs, bushes and trees this season, sort over the trimmings and save the strong sturdy branches and well shaped straight limbs. They make excellent supports for certain uses in the garden. A strong, sturdy limb, three or four feet in height, may be driven back of a frail bush or trailing vine to give it support the next growing season. Branches that fork and make arms are especially useful for this purpose. And placed under a bush they are not conspicuous but often blend picturesquely with the landscape. Fine small branches make fine supports for sweet peas in the summer. And in the vegetable garden peas are effectively trained up on small trimmings. Any plants, in fact, that should be kept off the ground will benefit by the use of trimmings from the garden.

For the Rockery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Yakima, Wash.

Blooming on bare ridges in central Washington in May and June is a most interesting and beautiful plant, Talinum spinescens, that has recently attracted the attention of rock garden enthusiasts of this region. It has remained virtually unknown to gardeners, possibly because of its habit of blooming in late afternoon and evening only.

Dainty, airy flowers with numerous orange stamens in relief against the rose-colored petals are borne on extremely slender, thread-like stems. Its airiness and grace have delighted devotees to rock gardening, who, knowing little of its qualities, planted it in their gardens last year. As it bloomed this season they were charmed by its beauty and daintiness, and its peculiar habit of withholding its flowers until late in the day was observed.

Besides its attractiveness when in bloom, the plant has other fine qualities. It accepts garden conditions with the greatest readiness, granting of course that it is given coarse soil and good drainage. Every plant seems to grow and thrive and do better than in the wild.

Not the semblance of a leaf appears on the flowering stems, while at the ground fleshy leaves are set closely on the much-branched crown. The flowering stems are branched at the top and continue to grow as they bloom, the progressive flowering extending over five weeks or more. A well-grown plant will carry 10 to 25 of these stems, and each will put out 15 to 30 flowers in the course of its blooming period. Each flower opens but once, yet so free blooming is the plant that six to 12 of the flowers, three-fourths of an inch across, are out each evening.

Waterbury, Conn.

Dear "Fellow-Hobbyists":

Hobbies? Why, the woods are full of them! On a 48-acre farm one can have a half dozen at once. A few pet ones have given us a deal of pleasure the past eight years.

Many friends and acquaintances gave us generously of their store of plants, shrubs and flowers until we had enough to share. It is a joy, therefore, to find someone starting new home grounds with plenty of room and to fill their car with boxes of green things to transplant. Isn't their enthusiasm a pleasure to behold? No fertilizer in the world equals a generous dose of love with which to surround the new things.

We have gathered wild things from everywhere. Our own pink lady slippers (moccasin flowers) are a joy to us but we did wish we had a yellow one. Permission to look for them was given by the park keeper of another city and we brought home six and set them in a place as nearly like their former home as possible. Each one lived and bloomed for us. We brought two to the wild corner of the garden near the house and now have seven there (of which we are very proud). While eating lunch on the side of Taconic Mountain we saw for the first time a hillside covered with pale lavender bee-balm, growing wild. We took three plants and brought them home wrapped in a damp napkin; now it is a large clump.

Fire-weed (cardinal flower) came 250 miles to find a home on the banks of our brook only to find after all it is a native here. Hepatica, Dutchman's Breeches, lilies of all kinds and small pines are all thriving in their new homes. If one is careful to keep the roots covered and moist with a good soaking when reset success is almost certain.

An unwritten law reads in our thoughts, "No one must leave here, whether pleasant acquaintance or friend, without a handful of flowers," and there is where the old-fashioned garden is worth its weight in gold—the more we pick the more we have.

Two hobbies are just blooming at this time of year, winter bouquets and sunshine jars. Those poor benighted friends who will persist in living in the large cities seem overjoyed with the bouquets. After forming the bunches of sumac, black alder, bittersweet, bayberry and lantern plant, we tie the stems tightly with stout cord and tie again through the bottom of the box and find they will go any distance through the mail and arrive in splendid condition.

Sunshine jars can't be mailed but friends in near-by city homes enjoy them. It is so much fun to gather the needed things, to push aside the carpet of leaves and find treasure beneath. I'm sure, too, these little woodsy things love to help cheer someone. We use moss only from old wood, (never from rocks), rattlesnake plantain, pipsissewa, princess pine, striped wintergreen, elkhorn and partridge berry. When arranged in a covered glass bowl how cheerful they look under a reading lamp on a winter's night. One year two crickets hatched and began chirping on a stormy March evening.

(Mrs.) L. B. H.

Freeport, Maine

Dear Garden Friends:

Just a day or two ago, in a corner of our helpful and treasured garden page, I saw an article in which the editor of the page asked those with garden hobbies to write about them.

My window garden is located in the dining room which has two large windows, close together, facing south, and a large west window. Truly it is a pleasant sight when north winds blow, and snow flies in clouds past the windows, to see the sun pouring onto and through the geraniums, fuchsias, potted bulbs, and hanging plants.

My preparations for this winter cheer-corner usually begin early in summer by starting to root slips of coleus, geraniums, fuchsias, heliotrope, etc. Of course, one who did not do this need not be without a window garden, for small plants may easily be obtained at any greenhouse for a small outlay. And, by the way, in purchasing plants, remember the small ones grow rapidly with good care and are by far the better choice.

Another way, in case you have no slips rooted, is to cut back vigorously plants which have been blooming all summer in your outside boxes or beds. I always have some of these and they almost amaze one with their rapid growth. After potting the slips, or plants, which have been cut back, they should be watered freely and kept for a day or two from direct sunlight. A position in the basement is good if there is no place outside.

Good, rich earth is essential, of course, for success in window gardening, and a good plant food should be worked into the soil about the plants every two or three weeks. Daily watering is also a factor which cannot be overlooked.

Did you know, also, that you need not confine your efforts to the old accepted varieties of house plants, for as I think back to winters past, there is still joy in remembering the pot of nasturtiums that grew so luxuriantly and blossomed so freely. These may be started from seed or from cuttings from old plants rooted in damp sandy loam. And the ivy—the same variety we use in our summer window boxes—for which I made and planted a small trellis. It was beautiful all winter.

Then, too, you can cut back old petunia plants and bring them in, or start new from seed. Many varieties of sedum are good for house plants. Ageratum grows well in the house, also lobelia, and who doesn't love a blue flower! But I'm not going to say more on that subject, for everybody enjoys trying things for himself and getting the thrill first-hand.

I must mention bulbs, though, for they are so lovely in bloom, so very easy to care for, so dainty, and exquisite, and sweet. For best results get good bulbs, plant them in rich, sandy loom, with some leaf mold, if possible, or in bowls of pebbles and water. Put in a cool dark place in the cellar for about six weeks, watering only enough to start a good root growth, then bring them, by easy stages, to the window. If they are planted from time to time a succession of bloom is assured. And untold joy!

What fun it is to get slips from neighbors and friends. A few days ago I came home from a neighboring town with a handful of slips, coleus, begonia, an odd little trailing plant, the dark-leaved house ivy, and a saw-toothed cactus, whose owner told me it would take three months to root in water. Only one who has tried it can know the pleasure in store for winter watching these tiny plants root and grow.

(Mrs.) M. L. W.

Baxter Springs, Kansas

Dear Friends:

Roses were our garden hobby! But why have a garden hobby if one has no place to have it? We had a "back yard," but it was filled with unshapely, knotty fruit trees with a deep underbrush of every kind of weed known. But, oh! if we could only have roses!

Then ideas began to come, and then a few evenings of planning and after a little while our garden became a realization.

First, the trees were removed, then a general weeding out and clearing of the ground. When we finished we found we had a plot of 50 by 75 feet. Plenty of room for a garden and roses!

To give it a definite outline, we planted a hardy hedge, inclosing the ground, with Lombardy poplars placed at regular intervals between the hedge plants, across the back. Then shrubs were planted in corners and in groups and along the street side to give more privacy. Evergreens found their places, too, here and there, to keep it always green.

As an entrance to this garden a wooden arch painted white was built and a "Paul's scarlet climber" was planted at its base.

And, now, the great event. Selecting and planting our roses! This was done with great joy and care, but at last they were planted in a semi-circle fashion and just outside the roses flagstones were placed so it would be convenient to walk out in the early morning, when the grass was wet, to cut our lovely red, yellow, pink and white blooms. And what a joy it is! And an added one to give these blooms to friends and shut-ins who do not have a rose garden.

I might add that since then we have put in the center of the roses a lily pool, filled with pink, white and lavender lilies, among whose blossoms the goldfish dart about happily, and surrounded by tall pampas grass and violets.

So now, instead of having a "back yard," we have an outdoor living room, with bouquets of roses in abundance.

(Mrs.) L. E. W.

Bulbs in Peat Moss

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Instead of growing winter-flowering bulbs in crockery pots I placed them at once into pretty bowls. By using peat moss I could do this, since a hole for drainage was unnecessary. The peat moss held enough water in reserve for the adventurous roots. I thus saved myself the trouble of transferring the bulbs to sightly containers or covering the unsightly ones when they were brought up to the living and dining rooms. I have found it true, indeed, as someone has said, that peat moss is the winter earth for growing things.

After bulbs such as tulips, lilies-of-the-valley, hyacinths and freesias have been tucked into their bed of peat moss they need to be put into a cold dark place for about two months. If the cellar is too light or warm, perhaps there will be an available corner in the garage. Bulbs thus put to sleep in peat moss in the middle of October will be ready to be brought to the light by the middle of December. It is best to keep them for a time in a room only slightly heated, especially if the living quarters are very warm, as excess heat will tend to shrivel up the tender shoots.

A. C. H.

Honeysuckle should not be left to its own devices except in the wildest situation. If the vine is kept to one or two stems, the growth is more regular and flowers more freely produced.

Tulips Under Trees

Drifted Rainbows

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE is apt to wonder how the tulip ever survived that period of gardening when everything was planted in geometric figures. As we look back on it now, the stiff patterns which dotted American lawns and parks seem more of a nightmare than an attempt at beautifying our surroundings. Yet, tulips came through it all and have taken their place with very good grace in our present naturalistic planting schemes.

One of the best ways to use tulips is to plant them in drifts under a tree that will blossom at the same time. The choice of color will depend largely upon the color of the tree's flowers and upon the color-sensitiveness of the planter. Given a flowering tree, a crabapple, let us assume, one has only to choose a complementary color in tulips and a companion plant to cover the latter's passing, and one of the high spots of garden art has been touched. One of the lovely pictures which hang in my memory is a grand specimen of Bechtel's double-flowering crab carpeted with pink tulips, such as Aphrodite (silvery rose-pink), Baronne de la Tonnaye (rose), Clara Butt (pink flushed salmon), Edmee (cherry-rose) and Rosa Bella (salmon-rose). The tulips are in turn carpeted with aubrietias in shades of lavender, and Michaelmas daisies will later be drawn forward to partially cover the spot made vacant when the tulips enter their rest.

* * *

Another delightful picture of spring which is recalled now is made up of a group of lilacs Claude Bernard and Hugo Koster, which are flanked and underplanted with tulips Bleu Celeste (violet-blue), Dream (pale heliotrope), Fraulein von Amberg (dark violet), Jubilee (bluish purple) and Melicette (pale lavender). The tulips are interplanted among groups of Phlox subulata lilacina and G. F. Wilson. Phlox canadensis and Nepeta Mussini. This makes a lovely study in shades of lavender, lilac and blue in spring and the nepeta carries its violet-blue into late August or September.

There are no more than suggestions for the felicitous use of tulips under trees. The possibilities in this line are limited only by the imagination and facilities of the gardener. If you have a spring-flowering tree, note the color and time of its blossoming and work out your own color scheme, using tulips with any other plant material which may fit into the picture.

* * *

A little of the mechanics of tulip planting may be of help to those of slight garden experience. They are classed as hardy bulbs but should have a protective covering of leaves or light material after the ground has frozen. This is particularly true in parts of the country where the winters are severe and there is little snow to provide a natural protection. All such sections are handicapped by the fact that heavy coverings of mulch preclude the use of not a few of the best ground covers. The bulbs should be planted four or five inches deep, measuring to the bottom of the bulb and from four to eight inches apart, depending on the variety and the size it attains. Tulips are quite heavy feeders and best results are not to be had unless their soil is rich. A sandy loam in which leaf mold and well-rotted manure has been thoroughly incorporated to a depth of a foot is best, although any soil may be fitted to their needs. In any case, they must have perfect drainage, for they will not long endure water in excess of their requirements.

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INTERIOR · DECORATION · AND · ANTIQUES

A Versatile Boston Citizen

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

AT THE Boston Museum of Fine Arts there has been opened recently a room that holds four closet-alcoves of silverware made by Paul Revere, as well as four portraits of him and of Mrs. Revere, by Copley and by Gilbert Stuart. In addition, there are pieces of furniture from the home of the Reveres—a desk, a chest of drawers, a fire screen and a sewing table.

An important portion of the silver has been presented by Mr. Henry Davis Sleeper, in memory of his mother. All the other items have been either loaned or presented by five third-generation descendants of the famous patriot and craftsman manufacturer.

The room walls of paneled pine, still bearing its original, somewhat worn paint, came from a Portsmouth, N. H., house that was built about 1750. Thus the housing is contemporary, and possibly similar in character, to that of the actual Revere home, in which the cabinetwork and the canvases once were.

Here Is a Portion of His Home

The display tends to attach personality to a name that has become familiar, and to lend something of the sense of fellowship that is derived from visiting a person's home—for here is a portion of its furnishings and the portraits of its master and mistress. The examples of his craft are abundant, stressing that activity for which he is most esteemed and evidence of his excellent taste and skill in shaping according to the fashions prevailing in his several decades.

It seems fitting that the whole arrangement should be of the same simplicity and modest dignity that marks the character of the man thus remembered. For he was not prominent in either the military or political activities of his times, except as a messenger. Here his work has been given spectacular publicity that has tended to slight other and possibly more important services, such as establishing a powder mill near Boston, engraving plates for printing money, drawing and distributing political cartoons that ridiculed the supporters of the royal government and stimulated patriotic resistance.

Prominent as a Manufacturer

After independence had been won, Revere took up other enterprises, continuing, for a time at least, his silversmithing. At his foundry for iron and brass, church bells, cannon and many small articles were made. This was followed soon by a mill for rolling copper sheets and rods. Copper bolts and spikes, pumps and other ship hardware were included in the output of his plant. His sheet metal was used on the State House dome and for Fulton's early steamboat boilers, but not the first.

Revere's prominence as a manufacturer is indicated by his part in forming the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association, becoming its first president, in 1795. Seven years before he was one of the incorporators of the first successful fire insurance company in Massachusetts. Public office seems not to have concerned him at all, but his business got close attention and brought him a comfortable profit that resulted in a considerable estate.

Silvermaking a Side Line?

In all his letters and records there is very slight mention of his silversmithing but numerous references to his foundry and rolling mill work. Directly after the end of the Revolution he wrote to a cousin stating that "my chief dependence is my goldsmith's business," although he ran a hardware store. Five years later, in 1788, his foundry was operating and with the copper mill could have left little time for the "goldsmith's business."

So in the "Paul Revere Room" is emphasized only a single activtiy of this craftsman, expert mechanic, prosperous manufacturer and generous citizen. It is the one activity which can properly be noticed in a Museum of Fine Arts. The silverware bearing his name becomes of even greater interest when it is recalled that the maker did so many other things well.

Mostly From Revere's Descendants

There is here further attraction of an unusual sort as one remembers that most of the contents have come to the museum directly from the hands of five people to whom Paul Revere is a great-grandfather. Partly given and partly loaned by them, all are now placed for the public to view and enjoy, each visitor according to the nature of his regard.

From Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, a great-granddaughter, have come loans of much silver, including four of the pieces illustrated. The chest of drawers, the embroidered pole fire screen and the miniature of Mrs. Revere, painted by Copley, have also been lent by her.

A portrait by Copley, done when Revere was about 30, and the pair by Gilbert Stuart, painted about 48 years later, have been given by three great-grandsons, Joseph W., Edward H. R., and William B. Revere. The last named is also the lender of the desk, while still another of the same generation, Joseph W. R. Rogers, has loaned a sewing table from the ancestors' home.

Local Emphasis Lends Individuality

The many art museums of American cities have numerous similarities of contents—naturally so, since one broad purpose is common to all. Some of them acquire individuality and distinction that win our particular regard, for one reason or another. In the arts that are considered in these columns, several museums have become esteemed for their collections of local or regional origin. These often reveal variations in form and in decoration that are recognized as definite types.

The cabinet work of Philadelphia as found in the museum there; that of Rhode Island as seen in the Rhode Island School of Design; the Dutch room in the Van Cortlandt Mansion in New York City are examples which might be extended far.

The peculiar attraction of this Paul Revere collection seems rather to be a personal one—the honoring of a former citizen by gifts or loans, by descendants, of objects of great value and significance, supplemented by important gifts from others.

Of similar character is the gift of 34 pieces of ancestral silver, dating between 1673 and 1773, received by this museum earlier in the year. It came from Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Leavitt Pickman, the seventh generation descendants of the earliest owners and was all made by Massachusetts craftsmen.

By courtesy the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Upper left—A silver chafing dish of early eighteenth-century type, very like one made by the father of Paul Revere in the shop of John Coney.

Upper right—A tray of silver patterned in the manner of 1760-1770, engraved with the arms of the Chandler family.

Below, left—Also bearing the Chandler arms, this rare embossed sugar bowl has a form that was common about 1730-1740, though made later in this case.

Below, right—Standing cups, as they were once called, were very seldom made by American silversmiths. These were marriage cups. The tray has been given by Mr. Henry Davis Sleeper, the other pieces loaned by Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, a great-granddaughter of Paul Revere.

By courtesy the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

A tambour-front, Heppelwhite secretary and a swell-front chest of drawers, both of mahogany and formerly among the furnishings of Paul Revere's home

Coming Auctions In New York

DURING the coming week will be held several auction sales of more than usual interest. At the American Art-Anderson Galleries, on the evening of Nov. 12, there will be put up for sale Roland V. Vaughn's private collection of early American furniture. Mr. Vaughn has for several years been acquiring for his own use some of the most desirable American eighteenth-century cabinetwork offered at public or private sale.

The list includes what seems to be the complete furnishings of a fine home, including accessories and decorations. Choice early American glass, some Staffordshire ware and porcelain are also listed. The exhibition will begin on Saturday, Nov. 7, and continue until the time of sale.

At the same gallery on the afternoon of Nov. 12 will be offered the MacAfee Library of American and English first editions, while on the evening of the same day valuable paintings from several collections will be auctioned.

The National Art Galleries at the Hotel Plaza announce a sale of rare Oriental rugs on the three afternoons, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of the coming week. These are described as antique, semi-antique and modern and are sold by the order of H. Michaelyan, Inc. Exhibition begins Sunday the 8th.

Vanishing With Old-Time Roads

IT IS the first American book on the subject, we are told in the introduction to "Covered Bridges of New England," by Clara E. Wagemann; the Tuttle Co., publishers, Rutland, Vermont. In it the author has included data regarding over fifty of these interesting structures, most of them found in the valley of the Connecticut River and spanning either the great stream itself or its tributaries. Many of them were erected before 1850 and are still capable of performing for many years to come the services for which they were designed. But the automobile has made wider roadways necessary, so many of them that are still sound are being demolished to make way for concrete and steel thoroughfares of greater width and less traffic hazard.

There were expert builders of covered bridges, one credited with 40 or more of these wooden tunnels. Nicholas M. Powers is said to have done his first job of this sort in 1837, when he was 21, at Pittsford Mills, Vermont. Ninety-four years later it was still carrying heavy traffic, but during the present year is replaced by a modern structure, an end all may soon reach.

The many illustrations from the etchings of George T. Plowman are supplemented by drawings from photographs taken by the author. All of these feature bridge exteriors, which are perhaps of greater general interest than views of within would be. Still one feels that much has been omitted when the reader is not made familiar with the framing, the arches and the trusses of these works of primitive engineers. Planned when there was little in way of precedent to guide the unschooled designers, the construction was of the simplest character, employing local material and local workmen. The arches which supported longer spans and were sheltered within the houselike sides were built up layer by layer of freshly sawed spruce or hemlock plank, their many thicknesses fastened through and through with long iron bolts. These low and graceful arches from which the road timbers hang may be in one or two or three pairs as the bridge is short or long. The perspective of their curves, of the timbers and bracing of the sides, of the rafters and the sometimes latticed eaves, are rich in sunlight and shadow, in grays and browns, that of themselves might well be the subject of an artist's considerable study. C. G. B.

Royal Tastes in Collecting

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

I HEAR that the Queen paid several visits to antique shops in Harrowgate, Yorkshire, while on a visit to Harewood House, the residence of Princess Mary and her husband, the Earl of Harewood, both of whom accompanied her on her latest quest. Purchases included Battersea enamels, old clocks, a Chinese lacquer candlestick and some early fans.

The Queen is constantly adding to her fan-treasures of all countries. The collection of these originated, I believe, with Queen Alexandra, who presented all she had acquired to Queen Mary.

The finest examples in the group are probably the ancient Spanish fans given to the Queen some years ago by King Alfonso of Spain.

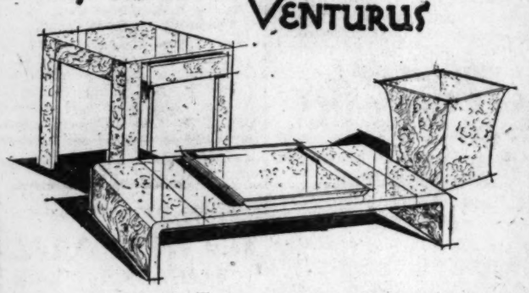
The Royal interests in this pursuit are by no means confined to fans. The Queen has at Buckingham Palace, for example, several dinner and breakfast sets of marvelous Sèvres and Worcester china, the periodic washing of which she personally supervises.

She has also wonderful collections of jade, miniature silver and furniture, enamels, lacquer, cut glass, tapestries, embroideries, Tunbridge ware, as well as numerous others.

Tumbridge, or Tunbridge Wells, wooden ware, by the way, was devised in the 1830's, and consists of layers of thin wood in different colors glued tightly together and then cut transversely to represent mosaic. Generally speaking, only small objects such as watch-stands, glove-and-trinket boxes were thus made. It is now a vogue among collectors. The designs in the early examples usually follow simple geometrical patterns, floral designs, landscapes and buildings being introduced later.

Princess Mary is said to have inherited her mother's love of antiques, particularly of old furniture and china. The Chippendale and other furniture at Harewood House is among the finest in any amateur collection in all England. The famous Georgian cabinetmaker's actual bills of sale are preserved, in many cases, with the furniture, adding materially to the interest and value of the pieces. COLLECTOR.

VENTURUS



A SHIPMENT FROM FRANCE

Small Tables, Trays And Scrap Baskets

By Jean-Michel Frank

To say that anything has come from the Paris atelier of M. Jean-Michel Frank is, of course, to say that it is something of pre-eminent originality and distinction. This important designer and decorator does nothing that is not arresting. He delights especially in whites and effects of tone verging on white, an example being the white-lacquered houseboat decorated by him for the Vicomte and Vicomtesse de Noailles.

These tables, trays and scrap baskets owe their striking character to an audacious simplicity of form allied to a rare and subtle beauty of color and texture that is altogether M. Frank's affair. Made of exotic woods covered with parchment, the actual effect is more nearly that of medieval ivory than anything else one could readily name. The baskets flare in a bell shape. The long low tables, raised only a few inches from the floor and curving over to form their own supporting sides, are marvelously chic, as are the higher square examples. The trays, square and rectangular, in three sizes, are interesting in design as well as in their satin surface and limpid color.

Rock Crystal Trays

Scrap baskets of beige leather are also from M. Frank. Amusingly diminutive steel fire sets of poker, tongs and shovel. And extremely lovely rock crystal trays, of icy clarity.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Anglo-Indian, Anglo-Irish

Nelson, by Clennell Wilkinson. London: Harrap. 12s. 6d. net. New York: Longmans Green. $3.50.
The Duke, by Philip Guedalla. Hodder & Stoughton: London. 25s. net. New York: (as "Wellington") Harper.

NELSON and Wellington — we cannot think of one without secretly contrasting him with the other. Now Nelson gains by his spontaneity and generosity, now Wellington by his caustic horse-sense; now Nelson's theatricality sends a shiver down the spines of the reserved; now the Anglo-Indian intolerance of Wellington gives the Nelsonian his chance.

The comparison is as unwarranted as it is irresistible. It has the makings of a first-class row, as Mr. G. Bernard Shaw gleefully perceived when he made use of it in his preface to "John Bull's Other Island." Taking Nelson as the typical Englishman and Wellington as the typical Irishman, the first theatrical as the traditional foreigner, the second reserved and controlled as the imaginary Englishman of tradition, Shaw concluded that Nelson never had to fight "a technically capable and properly equipped enemy" . . . a statement which Mr. Clennell Wilkinson goes out of his way to disprove ship by ship in his spirited biography. He argues further—and it is a good point—that Wellington's avoidance of attitudes was, by its very scrupulousness, an attitude in itself, his silences and monosyllables as calculatedly dramatic as Nelson's emotional outbursts.

The Anglo-Irishman, like the Anglo-Indian and the original planters of the southern United States, was an Englishman given absolute power, and the contrast between Nelson and Wellington is the contrast not only between two poles of the British character—more specifically that which separates the middle classes from the aristocracy—but more typically the contrast between the artist and the gentleman in action. The artist is Mr. Clennell Wilkinson's theme, and if his biography tells us nothing new about Nelson, he has written with combative generosity and love, and there is not a dull page in his book.

More Ambitious

Mr. Guedalla's book is much more ambitious. It is a welcome relief from his preoccupation with the trivialities of history and is, we think, the best thing he has yet done. It has a fitting grandeur. The opening pages, devoted to the Anglo-Irish scene of Wellington's childhood, have perhaps something of the old air of being dazzled by their own brilliance, the rather excessive figures skating over the thin ice of their own irony, but the immensity of the succeeding panorama quickly distracts Mr. Guedalla's eye from himself.

In Wellington are embodied eighteenth century England's resistance to the French Revolution, and —despite the Radical protest of men like Hazlitt—England's truculent conviction that other people's revolutions are, for all practical purposes, manifestations not of humanity's progress but of predatory nationalism. Wellington, speaking for his class and his profession, put his objection to Napoleon in terms which must have been generally subscribed to, when he said that Napoleon was not a gentleman. A narrow attitude perhaps; but since King Charles's head fell, the English have been fortunate in that other countries have obligingly anticipated the impending English revolution by a timely one of their own, thus saving the English the inconvenience. The revolutionary is not a gentleman, but gentlemen are wise enough to adopt his schemes with an appropriate grumble to the gods.

Strategic Retreat

It is a policy of strategic retreat for which, among other things, the English character is admirably suited. It was Wellington's policy in the Peninsula, in France, and later in politics, where, as Mr. Guedalla delightedly shows, the maneuver permitting Catholic Emancipation was as successful and as characteristic as the retirement to Torres Vedras. One "dished the Whigs" as successfully as the other dished the French. Mr. Wilkinson, defending Nelson from Mr. Shaw, rather acidly makes the point that it was as well for England that the navy was led by the "Nelson touch" and not by this policy. But that is unfair. The genius of Wellington was shrewd and unspectacular. He was a tyrant, but he knew his business down to the last detail. He did much of his own reconnaissance. His experience of Indian warfare aided him in a country like Spain, where, as in India, the problem was one of maintaining supplies; and he saw at once that it was a problem which the French, with their experience confined to the rich countries of Europe, did not understand. Spain and Russia, countries in which an invading army could not live—it was not a coincidence that these were the chief scenes of Napoleon's failure.

In politics, the same thoroughness, resoluteness and domination were Wellington's characteristics. He was the perfect Tory, with the fascinating immobility of the Diehard, fitting in a soldier where it is aggravating in a politician. In his caustic phrases, his hatred of the mob, his contempt for the Whigs, his despisal of foreigners, his monumental disbelief in democracy and liberty, even in his debating manner — which Scott described as "slicing the argument into two or three parts and helping himself to the best"—there is something of innocence mingled with the peremptory scorn. It was too much to expect that an Anglo-Irishman whose experience of legislative bodies was confined to the Dublin Parliament and the Spanish Cortes should have much use for parliamentary institutions. He hated to hear his own soldiers cheer him—so he said—and he hated all forms of public demonstrativeness, of which democracy was to him the most untrustworthy and unpleasing form.

Mr. Guedalla's book is far more than a portrait of the Duke and something less than a history of the period. Mr. Guedalla's irony is the irony of a real affection for the Duke, and where it is most destructive, the iron character, faintly comic, faintly preposterous, survives it. There was no awkward self-pity in him for the embarrassment of a biographer. He was strongly established in his honor and prejudices as a gentleman. With these, shrewd and contankerous, he rides through a drifting, ever-moving scene which Mr. Guedalla has most brilliantly evoked. But theatrical he was undoubtedly. Against Nelson's "Kiss me, Hardy," there is the story of the second voyage to the Peninsula, when the ship was expected to sink in the violent gale. The news was announced by an excited aide-de-camp as Wellington was going to bed. "In that case," he said, "I shall not take off my boots." V. S. P.

Webster as Fictional Hero

Black Daniel, by Honoré Willsie Morrow. New York: Morrow. $2.50.

MRS. MORROW, having completed her four-volume cycle of Lincoln novels, has turned to an earlier period and to a character less complicated if more dramatic. With "Black Daniel" she offers in fiction form a study of a critical time in the career of Daniel Webster, when he had determined to turn his back forever upon public life and find happiness in the peaceful pursuit of law and agriculture. Interwoven with his disillusionment with politics and the pressure that his friends and admirers everywhere brought to bear upon him to remain in Washington, was the love Webster felt for Caroline LeRoy and the influence she exerted upon his final decision. Mrs. Morrow calls her book "the love story of a great man," and has made as much use of the romance of Webster's second courtship as the circumstances warrant, but in spite of her the emphasis really rests on Webster's public career, and the big scene in the book is that of the reply to Hayne.

The span covered by the events of Mrs. Morrow's novel is short, comprising parts of 1829 and 1830, between Webster's return from Washington after the inauguration of Jackson and his utterance of the greatest speech ever delivered in the halls of Congress, in January of 1830.

Several causes contributed to Webster's distaste for public life. One was his nagging sense of partial responsibility for the "tariff of abominations" of 1828; another was the vilifying of his private character in connection with his innocent friendship for Alicia Buthnot and her husband; another was the private blows that had come in the loss, first of his wife, and then of his beloved elder brother Ezekiel; and still another—one which Mrs. Morrow tries to make fundamental and compelling—was the call of the soil and the sea, to which Webster responded with something deeply rooted and essential within him.

All these circumstances together had produced in him a profound weariness. His candid friend, Eliza Lee, told him that the most potent cause was his hurt surprise that anything could go awry with him. He had been a darling of fortune, and when a blow came he took it as a spoiled child takes a reprimand. Whether this was wholly true or not, it is certainly a fact that he did long to get away to the Elms in Salisbury, N. H., where his boyhood had been spent, or to his farm at Marshfield, where he could be within sound of the sea he so loved.

Against this longing battled all his friends and admirers—delegates who wanted him to be a candidate for President on an anti-Mason ticket; Massachusetts business men who looked to him to maintain the tariff; his dearest friend, huge, invective-hurling Jeremiah Mason, and beautiful, proud, ambitious Caroline LeRoy, whom he married as his second wife.

The price Miss LeRoy virtually exacted for her hand was Webster's continuance in public life. Mrs. Morrow does not put it quite so baldly as that. She argues that Caroline's ground for her demand was her firm conviction that Webster had no right to waste his tremendous gift, that burying his talent was treason. After they were married and had gone to Washington to live, and Caroline had come face to face with the discouragements, humiliations and futilities of a political career she was almost conscience-stricken for having forced her husband to keep on. Even to her the price seemed almost too great; but not quite. And after the glory of the reply to Hayne, Webster knew that he was committed for life to the unremitting strain of Washington politics.

His final, complete surrender came, as Mrs. Morrow has made clear with genuine insight, not from love of Caroline or respect for the opinions of his friends or consciousness of his own ability, but from the memory of his unschooled father, who toiled in the fields that he might educate his youngest son for something better than the rest of the family had been able to have.

Mrs. Morrow is conscientious about the historical elements in her novels. Historians may not all agree with her, but they will admit, we believe, that reason can be found for her interpretations. She has kept a middle course between inconoclasm and adulation. Her Black Daniel is a man; a man almost violently emotional, a little vain, careless about his own money affairs, fond of his children; a man of blazing intellect, but well aware that the greatest source of his power over his listeners lay not so much in what he said as in the way he said it, and in the emanation from him of fire and beauty.

CLARA CLEMENS

A Hero to His Daughter

My Father Mark Twain, by Clara Clemens. New York: Harper. $5.

NO VERY complete or coördinated portrait of Mark Twain emerges from these pages; but those readers who are acquainted with Albert Bigelow Paine's biography and with Mr. Van Wyck Brooks's "Ordeal of Mark Twain" will find that this informal volume of reminiscences and letters serves to fill in the background at various points and to touch up the high lights of the better composed but perhaps more formal portraits. This is the chief value of the book, and its value would not have been lessened had it been put together with more care—especially with more care for chronology.

Since these are the memories of a daughter, they cover the father's middle life and later years. He is already on the high road to fame at the time of the daughter's earliest recollections. But success as an author has not brought ease and leisure, for disastrous investments involved a very heavy burden of debt; and Mark Twain's determination to meet his creditors honorably forced him into two uncongenial ways of life: the lecture circuit, and, at other times, life in Europe which was less expensive than at the beloved American home. The family spent one winter in Berlin while the father was occupied in America with his financial difficulties and problems. At other periods they were in Paris or Vienna or in England. The memories of Vienna are particularly happy, for Miss Clara Clemens was gifted musically; and this gift led to her friendship with and presently her marriage to Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the distinguished pianist and conductor.

The most ambitious and successful, and also the most arduous, of all Mark Twain's lecture tours was that which took him around the world: to Australia and New Zealand and to India. The memories of days in India are particularly vivid. The opportunity to wear clothes of his favorite white without rendering himself conspicuous delighted Mark Twain; the noiselessness of the native servants disturbed him; he was entertained in both senses of the word by maharajahs and other men of wealth and social distinction. But he seems to have been almost bewildered by the swarming life of India; and at Darjeeling he did not take the trouble to rise early in order to see the Himalayan peaks at sunrise. From India the family party went on to South Africa, whence they returned to England, saddened by bereavement. It is from this period that the deep-seated pessimism of Mark Twain's later years dates.

Those last years, despite the ever-present troubles over money matters, were in the nature of a triumph, for he had become known and loved not in America only but in Europe. He was much pleased when, in Vienna, a policeman made a way for him through a crowd, saying, "Let him pass. Don't you see it's Herr Mark Twain?" Tribute of another sort was an invitation from the sister of the German Emperor; and of another yet the fastidious Andrew Lang's admiration of the book on Joan of Arc. After his final return to America he was sought out as though he were an oracle; constantly he had to accept invitations to speak at banquets and other public functions, and scarcely a day passed that the newspaper reporters did not telephone for his opinion on this or that question of the moment. Everywhere he went he was recognized, and greeted with applause when he entered theater or public dining room. The honors that came to him culminated in the bestowal of the degree of Doctor of Letters by Oxford. The daughter records this as one of the great moments of her father's career; and the frontispiece of her book is a snapshot taken at Oxford in his academic robes. The man who had once roughed it on the Mississippi had come a long way.

The frontispiece just mentioned is one of a number of interesting illustrations reproduced from family photographs. S. C. C.

European Dictatorships

The Terror in Europe, by H. Hessell Tiltman. London: Jarrolds. 21s. net.

HERE is a long book about European dictatorships; but it is not long enough. It looks encyclopedic, but it is disproportionate. Something like 150 pages are devoted to Russia and about the same number to Italy. Poland has to be content with 30-odd pages, and Hungary with 20; though Poland is in the grip of the most savage military dictatorship, and Hungary has committed the most crying injustices. And where is Jugoslavia? It is lumped together with Roumania and Lithuania in a hasty, sketchy final chapter of a few pages. As for the unspeakable things that occurred in Bulgaria, there is no trace.

I have thought it proper to notice these limitations merely to rebut the claim of the publisher's blurb that the book is a "complete" exposure of political persecution and organized cruelty in Europe. Alas! it is not "complete," but it is perhaps sufficient. In fact, it is chiefly an astounding revelation of the conditions in Russia and Italy, with a few observations on other countries thrown in as makeweight. As it is, the record should be read by all who doubt the advantages of democracy, who are ready to rail against liberty, who are disposed to encourage the reaction against those popular institutions which have been painfully built up by generations of men. Democratic government has its detractors; and indeed it has committed serious blunders in the last 20 years. But compare the disabilities of democratic government with this dreadful report of undemocratic government, and there will be no further question as to which régime is to be preferred.

Both Lenine and Mussolini, whatever may be said for them, and however much they may disagree on doctrine, have denounced liberty as a dream, as an idol, as a fetish. They have both employed political police, agents provocateurs, political courts; they have both resorted to violence and deportation; they have both been intolerant of criticism. Their brutal imitators have likewise trampled on political liberty. I am not sure that the most revolting chapters are not those which deal with the soldier Pilsudski. As Mr. Tiltman says, the two great pillars of democracy are the sovereignty of law (the freedom of the courts from political bias) and the control of public affairs by the whole people acting through their elected representatives. But in many countries Parliament has been swept away or has been converted into a rubber stamp in the fist of a dictator; while instead of law there has been terror —arbitrary arrest, imprisonment without trial, exile, torture and assassination.

It is claimed that the evidence here given can all be substantiated and that doubtful allegations have been discarded. There is plenty of documentation regarding Russia's forced labor camps and the Soviet mass trials; the statements regarding Italy's islands of detention and the method of the special tribunals for the defense of the state are all well supported. But though proofs are not lacking, these pages are never dull. They hold the reader by their power of vivid description and narration. Mr. Tiltman has admirably done a piece of work that deserved to be done. It is an absolutely convincing indictment of the dictatorship that engenders, in greater or lesser degree, these horrors, which all right-thinking men must condemn.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON.

The History of the Fourteenth Street Theater, by Mollie B. Steinberg (New York): The Dial Press. $2), sketches briefly the high lights in the past of one of the oldest playhouses in New York City. Thumb-nail sketches are given of the acting abilities of Adelaide Ristori, Edwin Forrest, Laura Keene, Charles Fechter, Edwin Booth, Fanny Davenport, Helena Modjeska, Clara Morris and other famous players who have appeared on the boards of what for the last five years has been known as the Civic Repertory Theater. The director of this theater, Eva LeGallienne, has provided a foreword. About one-quarter of the space in this thin volume of 105 pages is devoted to Miss LeGallienne's activities.

A Voice in the Wilderness

Cinder Thursday, by Herbert E. Palmer. London: Benn. 3s. 6d. net.

HERBERT E. PALMER is a poet who, by reason of his being a spiky individualist, has had to wait a long time for recognition in England. He could not be placed with any clique or group, and one was reminded of his continued and courageous activity only by the occasional appearance in The New Statesman of a poem that would jolt one into a mood of inquiry about this poet who played with apocalyptic thunders and lightnings amongst the craggy scenery of William Blake's world.

Nothing could suppress or change him. Neglect or derision made no difference to his exuberant personality, which expressed itself in images that startled by their incongruity, their vivid tangibility, and their disregard of the familiar furniture of poetic stock-in-trade. It was never quite possible to satisfy oneself as to Mr. Palmer's philosophy. In conclusion one could only doubt whether his head was ever allowed sufficiently to rule his heart so that a reasoned order of life could be established by this poet. What was recognizable was a passionate optimism, a joie de vivre, and a sort of Prince Hal laughter such as is found in so many of Shakespeare's characters who were men or women of action. "Courage!" cries Mr. Palmer, with Gerard's companion (from "The Cloister and the Hearth"). "Le diable est mort!" And when Mr. Palmer meets anyone who doubts that, he deals him a lusty thwack!

In "Cinder Thursday" he has thus attacked Mr. T. S. Eliot, who, in Mr. Palmer's opinion, stands for all that is negative, debilitated, disillusioned and life-weary in our modern civilization. I feel that in Mr. Eliot he sees an intellectual who has run away from the too vigorous growth of his own country, and has obliterated all traces of his birthright from his thought and expression: a poet who has attached himself to England, but to the England of the second half of the seventeenth century; a land, a people, a culture that finally vanished in the full flower of imperialism after the Boer War.

Mr. Palmer accuses Mr. Eliot of being a hoax:

The most stupendous literary hoax since Adam,
Yet in some abysmal way creative,
Even in its disintegration,
Touched with the fingernail of Donne,
And the knucklebones of Dante and Ezekiel,
Yet nearly all awry,
Deliberately and intuitively awry.

That, I think, is Mr. Palmer's gesture. However fiercely one may denounce Mr. Eliot's contempt for the obvious-minded majority of mankind—a mood which Shakespeare expressed when referring to the citizens and their "sweaty nightcaps"—one would be presumptuous to assume that Mr. Eliot was not sincere in his intellectual Epicureanism, and in his desire to live in the enchanted garden. RICHARD CHURCH.

When Cotton Was King

King Cotton Diplomacy, by Frank Lawrence Owsley. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. $5.

THE diplomacy of the Confederate States during the American Civil War was dictated by King Cotton. He proved to be a bad ruler, and not so mighty a monarch as his subjects had thought. This was one reason, and probably the most important reason, why the chronicle of the foreign relations of the southern states, so clearly and authoritatively presented by Professor Owsley, contains few triumphs and many failures.

There was something almost pathetic in the confidence felt by Southerners that the world could not do without their cotton. One is reminded of the conviction of an emperor of China in the days when Westerners were just commencing to trade in the Far East that he might exact any exorbitant terms he wished because he understood that the rest of the world would immediately perish if it could not obtain the rhubarb which China produced. There was, of course, a much better basis for the Southern allegiance to King Cotton, but the people's absolute trust in him proved to be unwise.

One moral to be drawn from the experience is that no nation is ever so secure in its monopoly of any commodity that it can dictate to the world at large. And a corollary to this proposition is that the strongest states are not those which depend for their wealth upon a single industry or culture—a fact which has been forcibly called to the attention of Australia since the collapse in the price of wool.

An Inconsistency

At the bottom of the Confederate failure to persuade England and France that they should recognize the South as independent and intervene in its behalf was a serious inconsistency in the Confederate position. The South, hoping to oblige these countries to intervene in order to obtain the cotton requisite for their industries, refused to ship cotton at the beginning of the war. No embargo was voted by the Confederate Congress, but popular opinion and the local authorities prevented the export of any considerable amount to Europe. It was thought that the resulting distress among the cotton operatives would force the governments, in order to avoid revolution, to take the side of the Confederacy against the Union.

By holding to its cotton, the South made it appear to Europeans that the blockade established by the North was actually effective; yet a cardinal point in the Confederate position was that this blockade was only a paper blockade, that it was not effective, and therefore not valid under international law. The more the South held on to its cotton, the more Europe was led to conclude that the blockade was effective and legitimate. Thus the two principal elements in the Southern program of foreign policy worked inevitably at cross-purposes.

The South believed that if it refused to ship cotton, England and France would be obliged to intervene at once, in 1861. But there were vast reserve stocks in Europe, as a result of record crops in the two preceding years, and the pinch was not felt as acutely at the beginning of the war as had been anticipated. By the time the cotton situation had become critical, there were other reasons to prevent foreign states from intervening in order to obtain the precious staple.

Confederate Envoys

The Confederacy was not invariably happy in its choice of envoys to present its case abroad. According to Professor Owsley, the first emissaries to Europe—Yancey, Rost and Mann—"were about the poorest choices possible." John T. Pickett, selected to represent the Confederacy with the Juarez Government in Mexico, played a rôle which can only be described as low comedy. But two Confederate envoys, one a diplomatist and the other a propagandist, rendered valuable services to the cause. These were John A. Quintero, who made the Mexican border states a broad highway for intercourse between the Confederacy and the outside world, and Henry Hotze, a young journalist who by his ingenuity, reasonableness and skill placed the Confederacy in the most favorable light possible in the British, and to some extent in the continental, press. Both these men are considered by Professor Owsley to have accomplished more actual good for the Confederacy than either Mason or Slidell, the two diplomats who, partly as a result of the Trent affair, became more famous than any other Southern emissaries.

Napoleon III, with an eye on Mexico, repeatedly showed a readiness to intervene in behalf of the Confederacy, but he would not act without England, and any likelihood of British intervention vanished with the news of the battle of Antietam. The South's offer to emancipate the slaves was made too late to have any influence in inducing Europe to grant recognition to the Confederacy. And too many neutrals were making fortunes out of the war to wish to bring it to an early close by inervention. Professor Owsley has some interesting things to say about the enormous profits which were being made by the cotton manufacturers, and about the way in which British shipping prospered when the Confederate privateers and cruisers destroyed the great American merchant marine.

This is the first complete history of Confederate foreign relations to be written since the European archives have been open to study. Strangely enough, the diplomatic history of the United States for the same period still remains to be written. L. R. M.

A Girl and the Big Top

Circus, by Betty Boyd Bell. Edited by Janet Mabie. New York: Brewer, Warren & Putnam. $1.75.

EVERYONE loves the circus. Doubtless, many feel as Mrs. Calvin Coolidge did when she said to the young author, Betty Boyd Bell, "My! how I envy you being able to see the circus so often."

Betty is a girl of 11 who knows the circus, past and present. She has the enthusiasm of youth plus the ease of a person who has traveled far and wide and is at home in the foothills of Vermont or dodging revolutions in Mexico. The normal interests of a child have not been sacrificed in this rather unusual life. Like many little girls of her age, Betty has a scrapbook and stamp collection; but first and foremost comes the circus, ever new, ever changing, yet always the same. When she writes of it she makes you see it—the spangles and painted clowns, lithe figures in shining silks, swinging from lofty trapezes, elephants and lions and a band dressed in ivory and gold.

In her writing Betty shows ability to observe and to express what she observes. She has also the quality of exuberance. She will describe something charmingly and then exclaim, "Now ain't dat sump'n?" And, it must be admitted, it generally is.

Those grownups who become suddenly interested in children when the circus is in town, and tell you that they are going to the circus because the youngsters want to go, will probably find a good excuse to read this book to see if it would make a good present for Christmas —and decide that it will; for whatever your age you will like "Circus."

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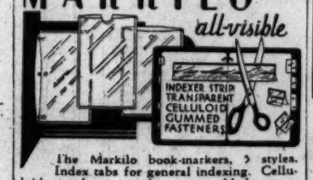

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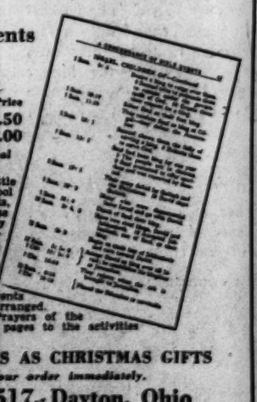

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THE HOME FORUM

Dawn and Dusk in Palestine

NEVER have my wanderings taken me to a land where the atmosphere is more crystal-clear than in Palestine. At dawn the mountains receive the eastern sun like an army with golden banners; at dusk the mountains are great cups loaded with purple and scarlet jewels. Nothing can be more exciting than the first awakening in Palestine after the long midnight train journey from Egypt. The eyes open upon a long green low land of orange groves. Sinai is the swift dream of a night. An exquisite air fills all space. The people in the train with you are the new colonists, the Jews who are reclaiming the sterile desert. What a pride they have in the groves of orchard and olive that the train passes. How their eyes shine as they point them out, planted and grafted and pruned by their own sisters and brothers. You halt at a small station, duly announced in English and Hebrew and Arabic. A band of young men and women from an adjacent colony get into the train. Had you allowed your mind—dazzled by the light, thrilled by the air—to go wandering for a moment, it might have seemed to you that you were transported to Germany.

For here are young men in black or khaki jerkins, open at the neck, and shorts halfway down an expanse of bronze thigh. And here are girls with lustrous hair unbound or cut firm to the head. You might deem them German Wanderbirds. But they are not. These are Jewish lads and maidens, pioneering. They find their places in the train, and suddenly the whole train shakes with the song they break into—a folk song, arisen as spontaneously among their own wheat as the poppies that still blaze scarlet there.

The train leaves the green valley now. You have entered the defiles of the mountains of Judea. Higher and higher you ascend toward the city on the hills. It is evident that these slopes—steeper than you think to find in Palestine—were terraced with vines once. The platforms are still apparent, despite the ignorant centuries which have sought to obliterate them with rubble. But you may be sure that the purple clusters will hang down before long, terrace upon terrace, to the green tops. Now and again we pass near enough to a settlement for the small children to run out to the sound of the train and shout to us and wave their hands. What red cheeks, what sturdy limbs, what lively eyes! Are these kindred to the sallow little creatures we knew in the Bronx, in Pittsburgh? Of all the flowers and fruit that grow in this land are there any of more promise?

These are the people of the dawn in Palestine. But the evening also has its loveliness, and none lovelier than evening in Nazareth.

I was in a mood especially apt to appreciate the cool airs of the Nazarene dusk, after the steam-bath city of Tiberias that lies midway along the western shore of Galilee. So that early one morning I took the road that climbs the austere Galilean hills to sink gently at length into the green basin of Nazareth.

I reached the lonely city by midday and the last gusts of the "khamsin" blew surlily, as if somewhere in the baking southward deserts a great hand were opening and shutting the door of a furnace larger than a province. That is why my memory of Nazareth that day is a bright chaos of camels snarling and bent, Arabs hammering scarlet shoes and great vaults where carpenters labored at a craft more sacred in this town than priesthood. I remember also abrupt gulfs of shade and oleanders leaning over me, boughs laden with pink blossom and a hibiscus flaring like a tree of tongues. But more than all of these, clear and lovely above the bright and dark tumult, I recall a small Arab girl who had just drawn water from the Well of Mary, a great black and red-striped jar upon her head, her naked feet like doves, her eyes large and lustrous, a lilac gown hanging down from her shoulders.

If I had not seen the rest of Nazareth so confusedly through the torn ribbons of heat I should not have seen the lilac-vestured maiden so clearly take into herself the whole character of Nazareth, its ancient meaning and its present sweetness. And the Church of the Annunciation would have been for me one of the ten thousand churches or synagogues or mosques I have entered upon my wayfaring, instead of a house tended by a maiden. And I know with certainty that that evening I should not have taken one certain path out of all the paths that lead from Nazareth out into the olive-groves and the scattered terraces where the "fellaheen," the Nazarene laborers, live. I do not see how I should have stepped aside from the rocky path to bid Salaam to the peasant seated among his flocks with his cloak folded about his head. For the small girl in the lilac gown was not there at the moment. It was only some minutes later that she appeared out of the secrecy of the garden, like one of its own flowers rendered into a substance less gross, because more diffused, than their own.

"Salaam!" the Arab replied, and bade me mount on to the small terrace that fronted the tiny square block of his house. It was with gesture rather than with speech that he thus invited me. I ascended upon that platform slung out above the valleys of Nazareth and sat down on a reed-plaited four-legged stool he brought out from the roots of an olive tree.

So we greeted each other and so we fell upon silence. And this was the strangeness of that evening, that so much was divined and so little said, or, if you will, that so much was said, though so few words were uttered.

The wind blew from the desert no longer, but from the west and the setting sun, out of the nostrils of the cool sea. A fawn dog, hoarse and unconvinced, barked perfunctorily and barked no longer. As quietly as the stars came out, the peasants on the further slopes of the valleys lit scattered fires of waste weeds to be manure for their steadings. The terrace where I sat was banked round with flowers; it was kinglier than Versailles. About the dark threshold, flowering shrubs soared out of petrol tins. They were lovelier than all the marble urns of the gardens of Rome. Geranium uttered the very scent of the earth. Carnations and petunias, lilies and stocks, made smudges of color and perfume against the last ridges of western light. Higher than these, a herd of camels going down uponthe road to Haifa was outlined exquisitely, like an object carved by a Chinese craftsman out of jade. Their bells across the translucent distances were the phantom of music.

I suppose that in a Palace of Horticulture this peasant's flowers would have made no great show. But I knew as I looked on that old man going among his flowers, watering them with water from Mary's well, that he loved them more than any millionaire fanatic loves his priceless and incredible orchids. And that was why I was touched as I have rarely been before when he plucked from his flowering trees great burdens of blossom and loaded my knees with them where I sat, and made a great bouquet of "otra," that strange and lovely and highly special flower of these regions, which the perfume-makers in the bazaars distill into small phials that you may carry away with you, even to Manhattan or Glasgow, this quintessence of Eastern perfume.

Peasant as he was, he was a perfect host. So he clapped his hands and cried "Maria!" For though some of his children had wandered far from him, as far as America, one remained. And I was not surprised to see that she was the lilac-vestured Mary that came running on bare feet silently onto the terrace, and looked at me with eyes lustrous even in the late evening. It was as if I had known she must be here. I bowed to the frail minute lady. Her father uttered a few words to her. Swifter than I could see she was away from the terrace where she had stood, and effortlessly as a bird, was swinging high in the branches of a laden almond-tree. The tree seemed a miraculous fusion of almond and lilac, putting forth at one time green nuts and towery blossom. Her black hair swung out behind her head against the ultimate flush of sunset. Sunset was quenched a moment later. A moment later she put a load of clustered almonds on the platter that the flowers made for me. Soon in a charred space beyond an olive-tree she was kindling twigs, she had a fire burning that lit up the ivory perfection of her face. And now punctiliously, like a priestess, she made refreshment for her father and his guest. So she blew the twigs and brought the fragrant stuff to the boil, once and twice and again a third time. And she poured it out of the brass damascene jug in which she had boiled it, into a smaller jug, and so into two small cups. So I ate the green fresh almonds, and so sipped that incomparable beverage, faintly tinctured with the scent of "otra." And so we sat among his flowers, this Arab peasant from Palestine and this wanderer from England, looking on the waning fires of weeds and the growing gleam of lamps. The fireflies wandered between.

And so we sat and listened to the silence of Nazareth—such silence as I have heard only once before. That was in Greece, on an evening no less august, no less odorous. But that was a sepulchral silence, of urns and cold marble statues. This was the silence of a land gathering itself together for a new and lovely history. It was the silence of a growing tree, the silence of the exquisite dusk of Palestine.

LOUIS GOLDING.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year $9.00 Three months $2.25 Six months $4.50 One month 75c Single copies, 5 cents

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Domestic and Foreign
14 pages	2 cents
16 to 22 pages	3 cents
24 to 30 pages	4 cents
32 pages	5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cents for each 2 oz. or fraction.

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EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
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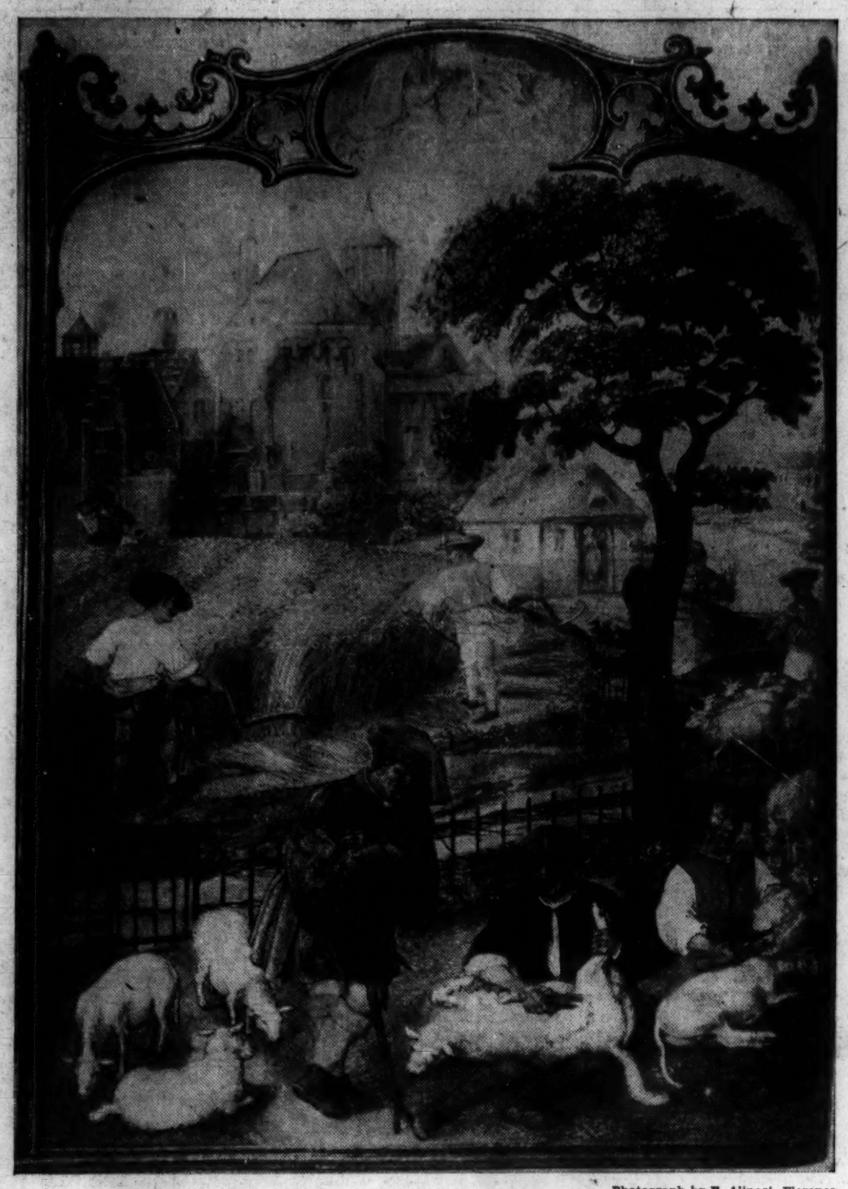

Photograph by E. Alinari, Florence

Sheep Shearing: An Illustration in the Breviario Grimani

IN THIS picture an old artist has depicted, in vivid and realistic manner, the practice of two of the oldest activities in the world, corn-harvesting and sheep-shearing, culminating moments of the agricultural and pastoral year. Taken from an old Flemish work of the beginning of the sixteenth century, known as the "Grimani Breviary" and preserved in the Marciana Library at Venice, this scene forms one of a series illustrative of the months.

In the background stands a dignified building, doubtless the dwelling place of the owner of the lands and overlord of the peasants employed. In its shadow stands the humbler, thatched home of the worker; in the distance a road winds away to a church in the direction of which little figures are wending their way, while swans glide peacefully upon the water which flows near by. Reapers are busy with scythe and sickle, cutting, swath by swath, the ripe and abundant corn, their white shirts and broad-brimmed straw hats forming a fit costume for active work beneath the July sun. In the foreground, in the shade of a tree, the sheep shearers are busily at work, while an overseer watches every movement and, in the little road outside, a shepherd drives yet more sheep toward the ozier-inclosed fold.

This little scene well deserves careful study, since it is full of details of the rural life of the period and, as those who have watched the shearers at work in any center of pastoral life can testify, differs little in general character from a like scene today. For, while changes so immense have taken place and are daily taking place along many lines, there are certain primitive activities which still link today with times infinitely remote; and among these are those of the fishermen who "occupy their business in great waters," the ploughmen, driving their furrows across the land, and the shearers, before whom the sheep is still dumb as in the days of Isaiah and who, save that they may work with more celerity, follow on in direct line that old tradition which the Bible records and of which Virgil sang.

And here, one visible link in a long chain stretching across the ages, is this little scene, preserving for us in every detail of implement, gesture, costume and environment, a picture of how men sheared their sheep more than four hundred years ago.

November Afternoon

Somewhere a window shivers in the wind
And braces itself against the coming winter.
A child's toy windmill spins incessantly.
The rose hips lean and bow.
The swaying arms of cherry trees repeat their heavy motions.
The low-hung smoke gives up its wavering form.
Black specks of rain begin to mark the pavement.
Again the window shivers in the wind.
Three yellow leaves drift from the maple tree.
And in my memory flakes of snow
Fall on my heart and melt.

BLANCHE HOWE SISLEY.

Mrs. Floradell's First Customer

Floradell lay basking in the autumn sunshine. The small, white house, so named, was surrounded by flowers. They crowded down on it from the sloping hillside behind; they spilled over into the lots across the narrow, dusty street. Dahlias and zinnias had been nipped by the first frosts, but Michaelmas daisies, asters, marigolds, hellenium made splashes of color; and everywhere were the spikes of gladioli with here and there a dash of color, like an exclamation mark, showing a late bloom among the green.

Far in the distance Mount Baldy, its top covered with snow, stood out clearly, and in the valley between lay the town.

We strolled up the little road that ran past the white house and over to a group of potting sheds.

"Why, look!" I cried, "they have built a greenhouse!" We peered through the small glass panes.

The low shelves were covered with pots, a tiny slip was in the exact center of each small pot; and there, standing before a low table tenderly planting the slips with short, thick fingers, was "Mrs. Floradell."

She heard us and looked up. Her plain, sunburned face broke into a smile. "Well, well, it's you!" she said; and began walking toward us, setting her feet in the flat-heeled shoes down carefully, as if she would tread softly on tender, growing things, dusting her hands one against the other as she came.

We shook hands.

"You been away, yes?" she asked.

"Yes, all summer. And now I have come for my Japanese lanterns."

She nodded. "We haven't many this year. He put them back."

"'He' is 'Mr. Floradell,'" I explained to my friend.

She nodded. "They got running wild so. Getting over into the 'gladiolias.'"

"You have so many more this year, 'Mrs. Floradell.'"

She beamed. "Sixty thousand. Forty varieties and still we could use more. Soon we will begin digging the bulbs." Her eyes swept the beds of green spikes fondly. "In the winter we clean them. Pull off the roots and the little bulblets and cut off the tops. The winter goes quickly so, and it is spring again!"

"Why, Mrs. Floradell, the winter seems almost to vanish when you say that!" I cried.

"A time to plan for spring," said Mrs. Floradell. "That's all."

"I see you have added more lots."

"Every year we add more. It is not much like the little Floradell when you first found it here!" she smiled affectionately.

"Tell her, dear, how Floradell happened," I urged.

Mrs. Floradell began the story that we both enjoyed so much.

"We came here ten years ago," she began. "He started out to find a place for us. He looked everywhere and one day he came back and said: 'I have found it, my Floradell!' 'Good,' I said, 'let me see it, then.'

"When we got here, there was nothing but the little white house. No growing things. No water, no lights. 'Floradell!' I cried. 'Where are the flowers? Where is the water? The neighbors? Friends?'

"'Don't look at that,' he said; 'look at the soil!'"

Mrs. Floradell stooped and picked up a clod of black earth. She crumbled it through her fingers and it fell to the ground, without leaving a stain on her hard, firm hand.

"That fall we planted bulbs. All we had money for. Tulips and daffodils."

"And in the spring," I broke in, "I was out looking for wild service blossoms one day, because I was going to have a party; and I turned up a narrow, steep little road and I found Floradell! Yellow tulips, yellow daffodils, rippling and bowing in the spring breezes!"

It was Mrs. Floradell's turn now. "She was our first customer," she said, beaming.

"I forgot all about the wild service blossoms, and took home all the yellow tulips and daffodils I could carry, because I found I could afford them! Mrs. Floradell was selling them two dozen for a quarter!"

"I made good money on them, too," Mrs. Floradell insisted.

"But not on the extra dozen or so you were always throwing in!" I cried.

"The next day we had customers all day," said Mrs. Floradell.

"Naturally, everybody at the party wanted some yellow tulips, too," I said.

"In the fall we sold the bulbs and the next year we bought two more lots. The owner sold them for so little! He was glad to get rid of them, he said. That year we made off the flowers more than the cost of the lots. Many people do not know the value of land." Mrs. Floradell stooped to pick off a seed pod.

"Many people do not know how to grow flowers, Mrs. Floradell," I said.

"Anyone could do the same," she said. "There's just one thing."

"What is that?" asked my friend.

"You must love them," said Mrs. Floradell

E. H. R.

Inanimate Things

The never-changing welcome
Of inanimate things
Rewards the present owner
When possession brings

The keen delight in knowing
That their loyal faces
Can never frown nor turn aside
From still accustomed places.

DONALD PAGE.

Covered Bridges

Search as I will, to find where New England first found her idea of covered bridges, I come back to a firm conviction that her particular type was peculiar to her alone. . . .

The nearest approach to our covered bridge is one type found in Switzerland, across an arm of Lake Lucerne. This bridge has a steep arched roof, and the bridge is completely made of timbers. The sides are open with a deep open overhang of the roof, and a sort of wainscoting of perhaps two and one-half feet on either side of the bridge, running its full length. The bridge is very narrow, and can be used only by pedestrians. The pointed arch between the beams, which supports the roof, is also used as a gallery—and pictures in oil are framed by the beams—and beneath, on the crossbeam, is the inscription or title. These paintings depict the historical events and epochs of the country, and the blue waters of Lake Lucerne and the distant mountains are framed by the open sides of this bridge, making a most enjoyable sight for tourists as well as the industrious native.—From "Covered Bridges of New England," by CLARA E. WAGEMANN.

Musical Instruments Of Other Times

Spinets, virginals, and harpsichords were brought to the American colonies in English ships as early as 1645, when "An old pair of virginalls" appears in an inventory; and another in 1654. In 1667 a pair of virginals is valued at two pounds. In his diary of 1699 Judge Samuel Sewall alludes to his wife's virginals. In 1712 the Boston News Letter contained an advertisement that "the spinet would be taught," and in 1716 the public were requested to "Note, that any Persons may have all Instruments of Music mended, or Virginals or Spinets strung & tun'd, at a Reasonable Rate, and likewise may be taught to play on any of the Instruments above mentioned." From the wording of this advertisement it is evident that these instruments were no novelty.

I have not been able to learn of an existing virginal which was in use in this country, but occasionally a spinet is found. The expression a "pair," or "set," of virginals was used in the same manner as a "pair," or "set," of steps, or stairs, and in England an oblong spinet was called a virginal, in distinction from the spinet of triangular shape, which superseded the rectangular, or oblong form in which the earliest spinets were made. Both virginal and spinet had but one string to a key, and the tone of both was produced by a sort of plectrum which picked the string. This plectrum usually consisted of a crow quill, set in an upright piece of wood, called a "jack," which was fastened to the back of the key. The depressing of the key by the finger caused the quill to rise, and as it passed the string, the vibration produced the musical tone, which is described by Dr. Burney as "A scratch with a sound at the end of it."

The name of the spinet is by some supposed to be derived from these quills,—from spina, a thorn. According to other authorities the name came from a maker of the instrument, name Spinetti. The virginal was so called because young maids were wont to play upon it, among them the perennial young girl, Queen Elizabeth. The most famous makers of spinets in England were Charles Haward, or Haywood, Thomas and John Hitchcock, and Stephen Keene. In Pepys's diary are the following entries:—

"April 4, 1668. Called upon one Haward that makes virginalls, and there did like of a little espinette and will have him finish it for me; for I had a mind to a small harpsichon, but this takes up less room."

"July 15, 1668. At noon is brought home the espinette I bought the other day of Haward; cost me 5 pounds."—From "Furniture of the Olden Time," by FRANCES CLARY MORSE.

Steering Safely

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Psalmist's words, "The Lord on high is mightier than the noise of many waters, yea, than the mighty waves of the sea," are as comforting and true today as when they were written; and to one voyager they brought a message of assurance and peace. Night had set in; dark clouds had gathered; heavy wind preceded an oncoming storm. The traveler watched the ship's progress as it made for the open sea, while the comforting lights from the shore were obliterated by rain and mist. All around was dense blackness, and mighty billows lifted themselves before the gale.

With a sense of gratitude the voyager thought, How wonderful that seamen can find their way in spite of such adverse conditions! How can they do it? The answer lay in their knowledge of nautical science; in their obedience to the chart which gave them their course, the course which many before had safely followed; and in their reliance on the compass by which they steered the ship. Having put into practice their knowledge of nautical rules, with implicit trust they patiently awaited the coming of morning. Had they doubted, wavered, and altered the course from that which was indicated, the result might have been very different.

Using this theme illustratively, Mary Baker Eddy writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 67): "We ask the helmsman: 'Do you know your course? Can you steer safely amid the storm?' He answers bravely, but even the dauntless seaman is not sure of his safety; nautical science is not equal to the Science of Mind. Yet, acting up to his highest understanding, firm at the post of duty, the mariner works on and awaits the issue." And she adds, "Thus should we deport ourselves on the seething ocean of sorrow."

A valuable lesson may thus be learned from the mariner, even a more thorough and unwavering trust and confidence in the Science or true knowledge of God. The way to obtain this confidence was given to the world by Christ Jesus; and now in our age it is made plain by Mrs. Eddy, who repeatedly directs us to the Bible, which she has described as "the chart of life" (*ibid.*, p. 24).

As the seaman must understand nautical science, the chart and the compass, so does humanity need to understand the Science of being, revealed in the Bible and clarified and made available by Science and Health. Through an understanding of this Science the ship of human experience can be steered safely in all kinds of weather.

What if we encounter a storm of adversity or a hurricane of fear? The directions in our chart are distinct and concise: "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble. Therefore will not we fear. . . . There is a river, the streams whereof shall make glad the city of God. . . . God is in the midst of her; she shall not be moved: God shall help her, and that right early." At the tomb of Lazarus, Christ Jesus said, "I knew that thou hearest me always." Why was he so confident that God always heard his prayer? Because he understood and conformed to the Science of being which reveals God as divine Principle, the only power, governing and controlling the universe, including man. God, divine Principle, is always present, and our part is to know Him and to apply our knowledge of His laws. The mariner knows nautical science and applies what he knows. Christ Jesus said, "Ye shall know the truth"—gain the knowledge of true being; "and," he added, "the truth shall make you free."

How comforting it was to this voyager, throughout the night on that tempest-tossed sea, to know of the ever present harmony of being; that "God is in the midst of her;" that the mighty power of God was present, even in the seeming darkness, controlling and governing all reality. Since God made everything that was made, all that is real ever remains under the harmonious government of divine law. This assurance quiets all fear or anxiety.

Faithful to God's law of good, we can confidently avail ourselves of His protecting arm in every untoward circumstance and condition, however dark the way. And steering by His compass of love, we can await the issue until the sunshine of Truth chases the darkness away and the storm ceases.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Sicher steuern

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes.

DIE Worte des Psalmisten: „Die Wasserwogen im Meer sind groß und brausen mächtig; der Herr aber ist noch größer in der Höhe" sind heute so trostreich und wahr wie damals, als sie geschrieben wurden. Sie brachten einem Reisenden eine Botschaft der Zuversicht und des Friedens. Die Nacht war eingetreten, finstere Wolken waren heraufgezogen, und ein heftiger Wind kündete ein herannahendes Gewitter an. Der Reisende beobachtete, wie das Schiff der hohen See zusteuerte und die beruhigenden Lichter am Strande im Regen und Nebel dem Blick entschwanden. Ringsumher herrschte undurchdringliche Finsternis, und nächtige Wogen türmten sich im Sturm.

Dankbar dachte der Reisende: Wie wunderbar, daß die Seeleute trotz solch widriger Umstände den Weg finden! Wie ist das möglich? Die Antwort liegt darin, daß sie die wissenschaftliche Schiffahrtskunde verstehen, daß sie der Seekarte folgen, die den Weg vorzeichnet, der schon viele sicher geführt hat, und daß sie sich beim Steuern des Schiffes auf den Kompaß verlassen. Nachdem sie ihre Kenntnis der Regeln des Seewesens angewandt hatten, sahen sie dem kommenden Morgen voll zuversichtlichen Vertrauens geduldig entgegen. Hätten sie gezweifelt, wären sie unschlüssig gewesen und hätten sie den vorgezeichneten Kurs geändert, so hätte das Ergebnis ganz anders ausfallen können.

Mary Baker Eddy schreibt, indem sie sich dieses Bildes zur Veranschaulichung bedient (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 67): „Wir fragen den Steuermann: ‚Kennst du deinen Kurs? Kannst du sicher durch den Sturm hindurchsteuern?' Mutig antwortet er, doch selbst der unerschrockene Seefahrer ist sich seiner Geborgenheit nicht sicher; die nautische Wissenschaft kommt der Wissenschaft des Gemüts nicht gleich. Dennoch arbeitet der Seemann weiter und erwartet den Ausgang". Und sie fügt hinzu: „Ebenso sollten wir uns auf dem wallenden Meer des Leides verhalten".

Wir können also vom Seemann die wertvolle Lehre lernen, daß wir uns gründlicher und unerschütterlicher auf die Wissenschaft oder die wahre Erkenntnis Gottes verlassen und darauf vertrauen. Wie man dieses Vertrauen erlangt, zeigte uns Christus Jesus; und in unserer Zeit hat es Mrs. Eddy gezeigt, die uns wiederholt auf die Bibel verweist, welche sie „die Karte des Lebens" nennt (in dems. Buche, S. 24).

Wie der Seemann die Schiffahrtskunde, die Karte und den Kompaß verstehen muß, so müssen die Menschen die in der Bibel geoffenbarte und in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit erläuterte und zugänglich gemachte Wissenschaft des Seins verstehen. Mit dem Verständnis dieser Wissenschaft kann man das Schiff der menschlichen Erfahrung bei jedem Wetter sicher steuern.

Wie verhält es sich aber, wenn wir in einen Sturm des Mißgeschicks oder in einen Wirbelsturm der Furcht geraten? Die Weisungen in unserer Karte sind bestimmt und bündig: „Gott ist unsre Zuversicht und Stärke, eine Hilfe in den großen Nöten, die uns getroffen haben. Darum fürchten wir uns nicht. . . . Dennoch soll die Stadt Gottes fein lustig bleiben mit ihren Brünnlein. . . . Gott ist bei ihr drinnen, darum wird sie fest bleiben; Gott hilft ihr früh am Morgen". Christus Jesus sagte am Grabe des Lazarus: „Ich weiß, daß du mich allezeit hörest". Warum war er so sicher, daß Gott sein Gebet allezeit erhört? Weil er die Wissenschaft des Seins, die offenbart, daß Gott das göttliche Prinzip, die das Weltall einschließlich des Menschen regierende und beherrschende einzige Macht ist, verstand und danach lebte. Gott, das göttliche Prinzip, ist immer gegenwärtig, und an uns liegt es, Ihn zu kennen und unsere Kenntnis Seiner Gesetze anzuwenden. Der Seemann kennt die Schiffahrtskunde und wendet an, was er weiß. Christus Jesus sagte: „Und werdet die Wahrheit erkennen"—ihr werdet die Kenntnis des wahren Seins erlangen—„und", fügte er hinzu, „die Wahrheit wird euch freimachen".

Wie ermutigend es für den Reisenden war, in jener Nacht auf sturmbewegter See zu wissen, daß die Harmonie des Seins immer gegenwärtig ist, daß „Gott in ihrer Mitte ist" (engl. Bibel), daß die mächtige Kraft Gottes selbst in der scheinbaren Finsternis gegenwärtig war und alle Wirklichkeit beherrschte und regierte. Da Gott alles gemacht hat, was gemacht ist, bleibt alles Wirkliche für immer unter der einmütigen Herrschaft des göttlichen Gesetzes. Diese Gewißheit beruhigt alle Furcht oder Besorgnis.

Sind wir dem göttlichen Gesetz des Guten treu, so können wir, so finster der Weg auch sein mag, unter jedem widrigen Umstand und in jeder schlimmen Lage getrost unsere Zuflucht zu Seinem beschützenden Arm nehmen. Und wenn wir Seinem Kompaß der Liebe gemäß steuern, können wir den Ausgang erwarten, bis der Sonnenschein der Wahrheit die Finsternis vertreibt und der Sturm sich legt.

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Nor Jewelled Phrase

Nor jewelled phrase nor mere mellifluous rhyme
Reverberates aright, or ever shall,
One cadence of that infinite plainsong
Which is itself all music. Stronger notes
Than any that have ever touched the world
Must ring to tell it—ring like hammer-blows,
Right-echoed of a chime primordial,
On anvils, in the gleaming of God's forge.

—EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON, in "Collected Poems."

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THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE · AVIATION

Sales-Supported Programs

Compromises Bring Average Results

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is the first of two articles on problems of a commercial radio program writer, giving the "why" of our present-day radio offerings.

ONE subject that seldom fails to provoke lively discussion is that of current radio programs. Sooner or later such a discussion is almost bound to lead to the question as to whether commercial sponsorship of radio entertainment is responsible for the poverty (or excellence . . . depending on the individual point of view) of American radio programs. Whether criticism be destructive or constructive it is well to bear in mind, of course, that in the very nature of things no one type of program will ever please everybody.

With all the assurance of one who stands on the sidelines, the writer used to think of the many ways in which he could improve many radio programs if only he had the opportunity! When the opportunity arrived and the spending of hundreds of dollars of trustful clients' money in radio advertising and entertainment became his responsibility, it was not long before he began to entertain a very genuine sympathy for those whose business it is to write radio programs for public consumption. Nevertheless, he still retained his right of private judgment, even to the extent of agreeing with the learned professor who, in a comparatively recent issue of the Atlantic Monthly, made the startling statement that many radio programs were not above the 13-year-old intelligence.

Let us see what happens when a radio campaign is launched by a commercial concern. We will assume that a series of weekly daytime programs to run for 26 weeks is contracted for. The broadcasting period to last for 15 minutes. The program is sponsored, let us say, by a national food concern; it is planned to interest women in the home; and the major purpose, of course, is to increase the sales of the particular product handled by the advertiser. What shall be the character of the program?

Were this decision left to the program writer, it would probably be quickly and, from his point of view, satisfactorily settled. But there are three vitally interested parties: the advertiser, the broadcasting company, and the advertising agency retained to prepare and supervise the campaign. The advertiser, since he is "paying the piper," feels he has the right to "call the tune," and he says with much justice "let it be such a tune as will charm the ladies of the home into stores, to buy my product." Then there is the broadcasting company, which gets its revenue very largely from high fees paid by advertisers for time and talent.

Finally there is the advertising agent under whose guiding hand the details of the program are prepared and planned. If he knows his business and its true relationship to radio broadcasting, he appreciates the wisdom of introducing as little advertising talk into the program as possible and the use of the utmost tact in so doing. At the same time he is painfully conscious of another fact; the continuance of his contract with the advertiser probably depends on the commercial success of the radio campaign intrusted to him.

Another disturbing factor is that while the broadcasting company sells "a wonderful sales-promotion medium" the station program director is often almost supersensitive on the matter of advertising talk. Very seldom is a good radio program director sales-minded; he is an artist and his chief concern is in building good will for his station.

Between these two extremes, the advertiser who wants "sales" and the station program director who wants "fans," the advertising agent's continuity writer must pick his steps carefully. After determining the type of program, whether it shall be educational, dramatic, musical or what not, he submits it to the advertiser. As this is to be a morning program for women who are about the house performing morning duties, he will probably decide on a musical program. Ah! but what type of music?

And now the fun (?) begins. The advertiser, consulting his own preferences, or his wife's, or daughter's, or stenographer's, is strong for light opera, Gilbert and Sullivan, or Victor Herbert. The advertising agent, represented by the program writer, after digging into reports of researches in the radio field, triumphantly produces evidence that more people like popular song numbers than light opera. But along comes the station program director who, consulting his own studio facilities, and available talent in which he is particularly interested, recommends, let us say, syncopated music of a modern character, with a crooner to fill in with vocal numbers. Somewhere between these conflicting choices the program writer must find the middle road to satisfy both the advertiser and the station program director, whose support is very essential to the success of any radio campaign. If the program writer is wise, the last thing he will try to insist on will be his own preference.

After the first two or three broadcasts, he and his client will know what the public thinks about it. The "evidence" will be illuminating; Then, bewildered and disillusioned, the writer of commercial radio programs comes to the conclusion that any "standard of excellence" in radio entertainment is a myth. In a further article we will discuss why this is the case, and a remedy.

A. J. P.

READY FOR A CHUMMY AUTOGIRO RIDE

The Kellett Autogiro, Shown Above, Is the First Aircraft of This Type to Be Built With Side-by-Side Seats, the Popular Arrangement for Private Owners.

Eliminating Back Seat Flying

Side-by-Side Autogiro Strikes Public Fancy

THERE'S no chance for "back-seat driving" in the Kellett autogiro—and that seems to be the reason that the small but efficient factory at the edge of the Philadelphia Airport is kept busy turning out one new machine every week, in spite of a price that makes a good hole in the average pocket book.

Laurence LePage, designer of the Kellett, has had an eye to the convenience and satisfaction of passengers as well as to mechanical and aerodynamic improvements. In the office of the Kellett Aircraft Company, one of a group of Ludington projects which range in interest from "every hour on the hour" air service to suburban golf clubs, Mr. LePage smiled when asked what was the most notable feature of the ships they are building—and selling so successfully.

"Why, I suppose the fact that the pilot and his companion sit side by side, just as comfortably and sociably as in a roadster, is the thing which appeals to most people," he explained. "Of course our ships have the general advantages of other autogiros as well. They can land vertically, if need be, and they can take off easily in anything between 30 and 100 feet."

Down at the airport, Guy Miller, the test pilot of the company, hurried through his lunch in order to exhibit these advantages to us before the regular crowded schedule of demonstrations claimed his attention once more.

"You see," he said, "there's lots of room for two people. We have dual controls, too. The ships handle so easily that anyone can get the feel of them in a little while in the air. Of course taking off and landing are a bit more difficult, but even then, there's none of that sense of dangerous speed to fluster anyone who is learning. Just those advantages seem to be the reason that people are 'sold' so quickly on our autogiros.

By this time the blades of the rotor were revolving at the required speed of about 120 revolutions a minute. The clutch was disengaged, the throttle opened, and after a gentle run of some 40 feet the ship rose as smoothly and easily as a modern elevator. With the engine cut off a little while later, conversation was easily resumed as the rotor continued to whirl efficiently and the ship slowly settled down toward the field.

"One good thing about these ships," resumed Mr. Miller, "is that they seem to hold up remarkably well. Of course, these Continental motors are smooth running anyhow, but there doesn't seem to be that strain about a good autogiro that you find in most planes. They'll run on and on for 50 or 100 hours—some people have done a good deal more—without needing any general overhauling."

"Do you think they'll be able to increase their cruising speed at all?"

"Well a hundred miles an hour or so is really fast enough for the needs of most of the people who are buying them. But, as a matter of fact, we hear that in England, using a rotor with only three instead of four blades, they are increasing the speed quite a good deal.

D. M.

Tube Prices Down

Prices About 50 Per Cent of List of Last Year

TUBES, once the precious jewels of the radio fan, can now be regarded with the casualness of an ordinary electric light bulb for they are nearly as low in price. When the old 201-A tube first came out it was $9. That was in 1922. Steady reductions have brought it down. In the new price list of the R. C. A. Radiotrons the price for this same tube is 75 cents.

At these prices the set owner can afford to purchase freely new tubes from time to time to be sure his set is working at peak efficiency. The following list gives the prices at which replacement tubes can be purchased today:

Type	Old Price	New Price
U 171-A	$1.40	$ .90
UX-201-A	1.10	.75
UY-224	1.50	1.00
U.-224-A	2.00	1.60
UX-226	1.25	.80
UY-227	1.25	1.00
RCA-235	2.20	1.60
UX-245	1.40	1.10
RCA-247	1.90	1.55
UX-280	1.40	1.00

When Broadcasters Meet

They Do Appreciate Excessive Advertising Threat

By MARTIN CODEL

HOW keenly sensitive many American broadcasters are to the listening public's reactions to their offerings, was forcibly demonstrated during discussions of commercial broadcasting, especially objectionable radio advertising, that featured the annual convention of the National Association of Broadcasters in Detroit. Broadcasters joined in with public officials in condemning excesses of commercialism, both on the networks and on local stations.

With broadcasting thriving as a business as never before, the radio men were highly pleased with the laudatory comments on the fulfillment of their public service obligations contained in an address by Senator Wallace White Jr. of Maine, co-author of the radio law. However, they took close heed of Senator White's warnings, supplemented by various remarks by industry leaders from the floor, that excessive and objectionable sales ballyhoo on the radio might bring upon their heads an undesirable censorship from the Federal Radio Commission or some other governmental authorities.

Senator White said that the alternative to a public sentiment reacting against certain forms of radio advertising might be regulation, and indicated that he believed it was within the scope of the federal radio authorities to impose such regulation.

Regulation of their program matter is the one thing that broadcasters do not want, fearing that it will strike at the foundations of freedom of speech. The discussions revealed that the better class of broadcast managers are rejecting constantly more accounts than they are accepting for the reason that they do not believe that the public will stand for their advertising content. On the other hand, broadcasting is such a relative young industry that the broadcasters often feel constrained to accept doubtful material because of the revenues derived and the necessity of maintaining their expensive plants.

The discussion of commercial practices started the day after Senator White made his address in which he denied that broadcasters have any property or priority rights and asserted that it is within the scope of the federal authorities to take any station off the air without compensation should it fail to meet its public service obligations. Examples of this are cited in the fact that the Federal Radio Commission has recently ordered a number of stations off the air for failure to provide what the commission regards as adequate service to the public.

In the discussions, actual programs both on networks and on local stations were named and condemned for their advertising content. One radio broadcaster said that he believed many station managers were paying more attention to the maintenance of their local advertisers on a high level than what the networks were doing. He said that in many instances the networks were allowing forms of "sales plugging" that many stations would not accept. He urged the broadcasters to refuse to accept such programs from the networks.

Air Field Dedicated To Christofferson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 7—The daring work of Silas Christofferson, Oregon's pioneer aviator, has been recognized by dedication of a flying field on the Columbia River Highway as a permanent tribute to his memory.

Mr. Christofferson occupied an important place among those who promoted aviation before the World War. He first attained prominence in 1912 by flying from the roof of a hotel in Portland to Vancouver, Wash. He broke the American altitude mark in 1914, when he flew over Mount Whitney at a height of 15,837 feet, and in the same year he set a world record for cross-country flying in one day, exceeding by 25 miles the previous record of 281 miles. He did his first flying in 1908, learning to fly by himself.

CONVENTION REJECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 6—By a vote approximating five to one, Kentucky on Tuesday rejected a proposal to call a constitutional convention for the purpose of rewriting the State Constitution.

The DISK MAKERS Present

Fantastic Symphony No. 1 in C Major by Berlioz. Played by the Symphony Orchestra of Paris under the direction of Pierre Monteux. Six 12-inch Victor records, $9.

THIS is a timely release, since radio listeners last Sunday had the opportunity of hearing this same composition played by the Philharmonic under Erich Kleiber. This is probably the outstanding work by Hector Berlioz, written in his twenty-fourth to twenty-seventh years. It is highly descriptive, telling the results of over-stimulated dreams on the part of a young man who has believed false tales about his beloved. This reviewer is led to particularly mention the recording from a technical viewpoint. It is just about the best symphonic orchestra recording we have ever heard. The tonal range is unusually even in its response with the low notes marked by a crispness and the high notes by a full, distortionless brilliance which greatly enhances the work of the orchestra and its conductor.

This was recorded in Paris, and noting the technical brilliance of some Columbia recordings in that same city, we can only believe that the French technicians have become masters of the art of recording since such good results are apparent in disks from two competitive companies, evidently recorded in different laboratories and by a different corps of sound engineers.

Speaking of Columbia, in our first offering of this new department we spoke of the Victor Company's pioneer work in electrical recording. We have since received a letter from Mr. George C. Jell of the Columbia Company in which he brings up Columbia's pioneer contribution to the new art of electrical recording. He says, in part:

"The electrical process for the making of sound records was developed wholly in the Columbia laboratories in New York, Columbia engineers working throughout in collaboration with scientists of the Western Electric Company, during much of the years 1924 and 1925. It is this same process which is now in general use."

V. D. H.

Chopin: Etudes for the Pianoforte, played by Robert Lortat, Parisian concert pianist. Columbia Masterworks Set. Eight 12-inch records. $12.

When you say Chopin, it means the piano. With very few exceptions all of his compositions were for that instrument. This album contains all of his études or "studies" for the piano, 27 in number. The first 12 are from opus 10, another 12 are from opus 25, which was dedicated to the Countess d'Agoult, the mother of Liszt's children, and three are labeled posthumous.

While this album is of special importance to teachers, it must not be construed as too formal, for here is a delightful Chopin for the ordinary listener. The composer has made beauty and duty walk together in this album.

Robert Lortat, the artist, is a native Parisian, with an excellent European reputation. His interpretations are sympathetic and careful. The recording is excellent which is a tribute to French Columbia since the piano is a difficult instrument to capture on wax.

Outstanding studies of the album are:

No. 3, in E major. Intimate in feeling. One of Chopin's most familiar.

No. 8, in F major Torrential. Suggesting the swirl and sigh of the sea over coastal rocks.

No. 11, in E flat. The piano has a delicate, guitarlike quality here. The study might be called the "sunset" étude.

No. 12, in C minor. The famous "Revolutionary Etude." The wildness of this étude was said to have been inspired by Chopin's despair at the taking of Warsaw by the Russians.

It will save the listener some confusion if he regards the étude marked No. 13 on the record as No. 1 of opus 25, and so on, for it is described thus in the descriptive folder with the album. Likewise for recording economy the études are not always coupled successively so one would do well to check between records and folder.

From opus 25 special mention should be given to:

No. 15. Resembling the restless hopping of a bird.

No. 16. Indecision to the last chord.

No. 19 The Chopin of No. 3, though a much sadder man.

No. 23. Called the "Winter Wind," and real storm music.

No. 24. An "exercise in unbroken chord passages for both hands," this étude is rugged, heroic and epical. It is the same Chopin who speaks through the measures of the "Revolutionary." Chopin the Conqueror.

The album opens auspiciously with a study in extended chords of the tenth. If these "bold" harmonies fell harshly upon the ear in Chopin's day they certainly fall much easier on ears that have heard the rigorous Stravinsky.

If there is any Chopin worth having it is certainly his études, for it is said that when most of his other works are forgotten the études will stand, since in them Chopin crystallized piano technique in the nineteenth century as Bach surely did in the seventeenth century and Beethoven in the eighteenth century.

A. D. H.

ECUADOR RESUMES BUSINESS

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Nov. 6 (By U. P.)—Business conditions returned to normal yesterday when Congress voted down a proposed tax sales law and a commercial strike involving business houses all over the country ended. Banks, stores, business offices and river and coastwise shipping was resumed after being suspended since Monday.

A Weekly Dialer's Guide

A Selected Group of Programs Is Offered

Time is eastern standard. NBC and CBS are National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System networks. Extent of network indicated by "transcontinental" or "to WOW, Omaha."

WEEK OF NOV 9-15

MONDAY, NOV. 9

8-8:15—**The Columbians.** Popular orchestra. CBS to KFJF.

8-8:30—**Archer Gibson, concert organist.** NBC—WJZ to WREN.

8:15-8:30—"**Singin' Sam,**" **baritone.** Monday, Wednesday, Friday. CBS to KOIL.

8:15-8:30—**Musical Master Works.** CBS—Dixie network.

8:39-9—**Death Valley Days Sketch.** "Black Bart, the PO 8." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

8:39-9—**Voice of Firestone.** Soloists; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOAI.

8:45-9—**Manhattan Serenaders.** Quartet and orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

9-9:15—**Make-Up Box Orchestra.** CBS to KOIL.

9-9:30—**A. & P. Gypsies.** Harry Horlick's orchestra; soloists. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

9-9:30—**Roy Bargy's Maytag Orchestra.** Wanderers Quartet. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

9:15-9:30—**Modern Male Chorus.** CBS transcontinental.

9:30-10—**General Motors' "Parade of the States."** Alabama. Mixed chorus; Erno Rapee's Orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9:30-10—**Musical Dominoes.** String quartet; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

9:30-10—"**An Evening in Paris.**" Adele Starr, guest soloist; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

10-10:30—**Gold Medal Express.** Ohman and Arden, popular pianists; orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

10-10:30—**Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.** CBS to KDYL.

10-10:30—**The Modernists.** CBS—Dixie network.

10:30-11—"**Real Folks**" **sketch.** "Judge Whipple's Burglar." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

10:30-11—**Toscha Seidel, violinist.** Concert orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

11-11:30—**Slumber Music.** Concert orchestra. Daily. NBC—WJZ chain.

11-11:30—**Coon-Sanders Orchestra.** Monday and Thursday (Saturday, 11:30). NBC—WEAF chain.

TUESDAY, NOV. 10

7-7:30—**Mid-Week Hymn Sing.** Mixed quartet. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

7:15-7:30—**Odette Myrtil and her Orchestra.** NBC—WJZ to WREN.

7:30-7:45—**Southern Dairies Orchestra.** Tuesday and Friday. CBS—Dixie network.

7:30-7:45—**Kaltenborn Edits the News.** Tuesday and Thursday. CBS to KOIL.

7:45-8—**Back of the News in Washington.** NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

8-8:15—**Mills Brothers, Negro quartet.** CBS to KFH.

8-8:30—**Armstrong Quakers.** Author series. Soloists; quartet; Don Voorhees's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ to KFAB.

8-8:30—**Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit.** NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

8:15-8:30—**Abe Lyman's Band.** Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. CBS to KOIL.

8:30-8:45—**Red Goose Adventures.** "The Blazing Arrows." CBS transcontinental.

8:30-8:45—**Heel Hugger Harmonies.** Male quartet and string ensemble. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

8:30-9—**Goodyear Program.** Sousa and his Band; quartet. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

8:45-9—**Walter Winchell, columnist.** Guest soloist. CBS to KOIL.

8:45-9—**Waltz Time.** CBS—Dixie network.

9-9:30—**Ben Bernie and his orchestra.** CBS transcontinental.

9-9:30—**Musical Magazine.** Soloists; concert orchestra; Armchair Quartet. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9-9:30—**Household Program.** Alice Mock, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

9:30-10—**Fuller Man.** Mabel Jackson, Earle Spicer; Don Voorhees's Orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9:30-10—"**Great Personalities.**" "Daniel Willard," Frazier Hunt; concert orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

9:30-10—**Dixie Concert Orchestra.** CBS—Dixie network.

10-10:15—**Connie Boswell, songs.** CBS transcontinental.

10-10:30—**Address by Congressman James M. Beck.** Before Chicago Board of Trade at Stevens Hotel. NBC—WJZ chain.

10:15-10:30—**Shoemakers.** Quartet and orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

10:30-11—"**Arabesque**" **sketch.** CBS transcontinental.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11

11-11:20—**President Hoover's Acceptance of District of Columbia War Memorial.** NBC—WJZ chain.

3-4—**Armistice Day Concert, Royal Albert Hall, London.** NBC—WJZ chain.

7:45-8—"**Believe It or Not**" **Ripley.** Wednesday and Friday. NBC—WJZ to WLW.

8-8:15—**College Memories.** Male quartet. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

8-8:15—**Snoop and Peep.** NBC — WEAF to WTAM.

8:15-8:30—**Guy Robertson, baritone, Leonard Joy's Orchestra.** NBC—WJZ to KSL.

8:15-8:30—**Oakman and Arden, pianists.** NBC - WEAF to WOW.

8:30-9—**Mobiloil Concert.** Gladys Rice, soprano; Douglas Stanbury, baritone; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to KOA.

9:30-9:35—**Armistice Day Program of American Legion.** NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

9-9:30—**Halsey Stuart's "Old Counsellor."** Concert orchestra; financial talk. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9-9:30—**Gold Medal Fast Freight. Wheaties** Quartet; Organist. CBS to KSCJ.

9-9:30—**Musical Memoirs.** CBS—Dixie network.

9:30-10—**Comedy and vocal trio.** Marcella Shields, Billy Murray and Walter Scanlon. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

9:30-10—**Swance Revue.** CBS—Dixie network.

9:30-10:30—**Palmolive Hour.** Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Revelers Quartet; Cameo Trio, female voices; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

10-10:15—**Ruth Roye, guest soloist.** Quartet and orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

10-10:30—**Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor.** NBC—WJZ to WREN.

10:15-10:30—**Symphony Orchestra.** Mixed quartet. CBS to KDYL.

10:15-10:30—**Original Sketches.** CBS—Dixie network.

10:15-11—**Columbia Concerts Corporation Program.** Kathryn Meisle, contralto. CBS transcontinental.

10:30-11—**String orchestra.** "Bob" Zuppke, football coach; Lewis James, tenor. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

10:45-11—**Carlo LeMar, tenor;** Gene Rodemich's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

THURSDAY, NOV. 12

7:45-8—"**Famous Fallacies of Business.**" Merle Thorpe, editor. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

8-8:15—**Mills Brothers, Negro male quartet.** CBS transcontinental.

8-8:15—**Dixie Spiritual Singers.** Negro chorus. NBC—WJZ to KFAB.

8-9—**Rudy Vallee's Connecticut Yankees.** Nancy Carroll, guest soloist. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

8:15-8:30 — **Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller.** "On Guard." NBC—WJZ to WREN.

8:30-8:45—"**Quiet Harmonies.**" **Female trio** and orchestra. CBS to KFJF.

8:30-8:45—"**A Personal Message,**" **Sir Wilfred Grenfell, missionary.** NBC—WJZ to WREN.

9-9:30—**Arco Dramatic Musicale.** Brahms program. Soloists, quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9-9:30—**Eugene Ormandy Presents.** Soloists; quartet; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

9-9:30—**Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit.** Guitar ensemble. NBC—WJZ to WCKY.

9-9:30—**Snowdrift Southern Melodies.** CBS—Dixie network.

9:30-10—**Maxwell Ensemble.** Lanny Ross, tenor; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

9:30-10—**Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.** NBC—WEAF to WENR.

9:30-10—**Dixie Mammoth Minstrels.** CBS—Dixie network.

10-10:30—"**The Man in the Front Row.**" Edwin C. Hill, newspaper man; Victor Young's Trumpeters. CBS to KLZ.

10-10:30—**A. & P. Gypsies. Harry Horlick's** orchestra; Frank Parker, tenor. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

10:30-10:45—"**Tito Guizar, Spanish tenor.** Vincent Sorey's Orchestra. CBS to KOH.

10:15-11—**Peters' Parade. Irene Beasley,** contralto; male trio; popular orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

FRIDAY, NOV. 13

11-12—**NBC, Music Appreciation Hour.** Walter Damrosch conducting National orchestra. NBC—WEAF and WJZ to KSL.

3:15-4—**Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, Henry Hadley, conductor.** NBC—WJZ chain.

4:15-5:15—**Radio Guild. Part 2, "Hamlet."** NBC—WJZ to KSL.

7-7:45—**Major Bowes's Family.** Vocal and instrumental. NBC—WEAF Chain to KOA.

7:15-7:30—**Mme. Frances Alda, soprano.** NBC—WJZ to WLW.

8-8:30—**Nevada Orchestra. Oscar Shaw,** guest soloist. NBC—WJZ to KFAB.

8-9—**Cities Service Hour. Jessica Dragonette,** soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; concert orchestra, Rosario Bourdon, conductor. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

8:30-9—"**March of Time.**" **Dramatized news** sketches; concert orchestra. CBS transcontinental. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

9-9:30—**Cliequot Club. Harry Reser's Eskimos;** Raymond Knight; Landt Trio and White. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

9-9:30—**Interwoven Pair. Billy Jones and** Ernest Hare; orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

9-9:30—"**Musical Album.**" **CBS—Dixie network.**

9:30-10—**Pond's Dance Program. Leo Reisman** and his orchestra; James Melton, tenor. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

9:30-10—**Armour Program.** Soloists; vocal ensemble; Josef Koestner's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

9:45-10—**Friendly Five Footnotes.** "**Casey**" Jones; Larry Murphy, tenor; Freddie Rich's Orchestra. CBS to KLZ.

10-10:30—**Pillsbury Pageant.** Toscha Seidel, violinist; Theo Karle, tenor; Sam Lanin's Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

10-10:30—**Paul Whiteman's Paint Men.** Mildred Bailey; Jack Fulton; Jesters trio. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

10-10:30—**Florsheim Frolic.** Ferdie Grofe and his orchestra; Jane Froman, "blues" singer; Pratt and Sherman, comedians. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

10:30-10:45—**Talk by Football Coach.** Fielding H. (Hurry Up) Yost, Michigan. CBS to KOIL.

10:30-10:45—**Blue Melody. CBS—Dixie network.**

10:30-11—**RKO Theater of the Air. Vaudeville.** NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

10:45-11—**Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.** CBS to stations available.

SATURDAY, NOV. 14

1:30-4:30—**Pittsburgh-Army.** At Pittsburgh. Ted Husing, announcer. CBS transcontinental.

1:45-4:30—**Navy-Notre Dame.** At Baltimore. Graham McNamee, announcer. NBC—WJZ to KOA.

2:45-3:30—**Georgia-Tulane.** At Athens, Ga. Bill Munday, announcer. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

2:45-3—**Vanderbilt-Tennessee.** At Knoxville. CBS—WBT, WQAM, KOIL, KFJF.

7:15-7:30—**The Political Situation in Washington Tonight.** Frederic William Wile. CBS transcontinental.

7:30-7:45—**Reis and Dunn.** Comedy and song team. CBS transcontinental.

7:45-8—**Carlo LeMar, tenor.** Gene Rodemich's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ to KFAB.

8-8:15—**Mills Brothers, Negro quartet.** CBS to KFJF.

8-8:30—**Civic Concerts Service Program.** Soloist and orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

8:30-8:45—**Dale Wimbrow and Southern Syncopators.** CBS—Dixie network.

8:30-9—**National Council on Radio in Education.** Talk series. NBC—WEAF transconfinental.

8:30-9—"**Dance with Countess D'Orsay.**" Countess D'Orsay and Le Dandy, soloists; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

8:45-9—**Chicago Variety Program.** Popular period. CBS transcontinental.

9-9:30—**American Liberal Arts Colleges Program.** Addresses, President Hoover, Mr. John H. Finley; Mr. Robert L. Kelly, Mrs. Thomas J. Preston Jr. and Dr. A. N. Ward. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9-9:30—**Carborundum Hour.** Concert band. Indian legend. CBS to KMOX.

9-9:30—**Chicago Civic Opera Company.** Overture and first act of "Samson and Delilah." NBC—WJZ to CFCF.

9-9:30—**The Merrymakers.** CBS—Dixie network.

9:30-10—"**The First Nighter.**" "The House of Fear." NBC—WJZ transcontinental

9:30-10—**National Radio Forum.** Speakers from Washington: CBS to KOH.

9:30-10—**Club Valspar.** Aileen Clark, soprano; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to KFYR.

10-10:30—"**Cuckoo.**" **Burlesque sketch.** NBC—WJZ to WREN.

10-11—**Hank Simmons Show Boat.** "Erin Go Bragh." CBS transcontinental.

10:45-11—**Twenty Fingers of Harmony.** Semiclassical organ and piano duets. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

SUNDAY, NOV. 15

12:30-12:45—**International Broadcast.** Lion Feuchtwanger, German author, from Berlin. CBS transcontinental.

1:30-2:30—**Walter Damrosch Hour.** Symphony orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

3-5 — **New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra. Erich Kleiber, conductor.** Overture. "Esther" (Handel); Scherzo, "Queen Mab" from "Romeo and Juliet" (Berlioz); Symphony No. 3 (Eroica) (Beethoven). CBS transcontinental.

4-4:30—**Florsheim Frolic.** Ferdie Grofe's Orchestra; Jane Froman; Jack Fulton; Jesters Trio. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

4-4:30—**Melodies de France.** Barrere Little Symphony. NBC—WJZ to KFAB.

4:30-5—**Wonder Program.** Ruth Lyon, soprano; Charles Sears, tenor; concert orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

4:30-6—**President Hoover's Unemployment Relief Program.** CBS transcontinental.

5-5:30—**NBC Artists Service Program.** NBC—WEAF to WOW.

5:30-6—**General Electric Twilight Program.** Mary Garden, soprano. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

5:30-6:30—**Blue Coal Revue.** Soloists; sketch; orchestra. CBS to CFRB.

6:30-6:45—"**My Portrait Gallery of Famous Britons.**" "Lord Derby." NBC—WJZ to KFAB.

6:30-7—**Barnsdall Musical Memories.** Soloist; quartet; orchestra. CBS—Chicago.

7-7:15—**The World's Business.** Talk, Dr. Julius Klein. CBS transcontinental.

7-7:30—"**Thru the Opera Glass.**" Opera review. NBC—WEAF to KSL.

7:30-8—**The Three Bakers.** Male trio; Ray Perkins; dance orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

8-8:15—**Enna Jettick Melodies.** Mixed quartet. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

8-9—**Eddie Cantor; Dave Rubinoff's Orchestra.** NBC—WEAF to WOW.

8:15-8:45—"**Music Along the Wires.**" Symphony Orchestra. Fritz Reiner, conductor; Richard Tauber, German tenor. CBS to WGR.

8-8:45—**Esther Cad-Kin, soprano.** Concert orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

8:15-8:45—**Dixie Salon Ensemble.** CBS—Dixie network.

8:15-9:15—**Collier's Radio Hour.** Talks; sketches; music. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

9-9:30—**Roxy Symphony Orchestra, Maurice Baron, conductor.** Soloist and chorus. CBS transcontinental.

9:15-9:45—**The American Album of Familiar Music.** Concert orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9:30-10—**Coleridge's "The Ancient Mariner."** Sketch and music. CBS transcontinental.

9:30-10—**Dixie Jamboree.** CBS—Dixie network

9:45-10:15—**Buick Hall of Fame.** Countess Albani; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9:45-10:15—**Kellogg Slumber Music Orchestra.** NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN.

10-10:30—**Variety Show.** Edna Wallace Hopper; Abe Lyman's Orchestra. CBS to KDYL.

10:15-10:45—**Ted Weems's Orchestra.** Soloist. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

10:15-10:45—"**Harbor Lights**" **Sketch.** NBC—WJZ to WREN.

10:30-11—**Ernest Hutcheson, pianist.** Concert orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

10:45-11—**Land of Wonder and Fear.** Talk. NBC—WJZ to KDKA.

10:45-11:15—**Sunday at Seth Parker's.** NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

11-11:30—**The Gauchos, Argentine music.** CBS transcontinental.

Programs Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (500ke-508m)

5:15 p. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
5:30 Sam Bittell's Orchestra.
6:00 Football Review, Ralph Clifford.
6:15 Popular song period.
6:30 Announcements; news.
6:45 Del Castillo, organist.
7:15 Ethel Grenier, songs.
7:25 Gruen Answer Man.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto.
7:45 Michael Ahern, baritone.
8:00 Chevrolet Chronicles: recorded.
8:30 NBC, National Advisory Council on Radio; two talks.
9:00 NBC, Goodyear Program: Arthur Pryor's Band; male quartet; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Club Valspar: H. Warden (Hack) Wilson, radio impersonator; Baby Rose Marie; Aileen Clark; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Gus Arnheim and his orchestra; Walter Winchell.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Don Humbert, guitar and songs.
11:30 NBC, Coon-Sanders Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990ke-303m)

5:15 p. m.—Stock quotations.
5:40 WBZ Rocket Club.
5:55 The Success Reporter.
6:00 Time; weather; road reports; sport review; temperature.
6:15 NBC, Little Buster Circus Parade.
6:30 Riverside Pals.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Edward McHugh, baritone.
7:45 NBC, Carlo Le Mar; Rodemich Orchestra.
8:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
8:15 Talk, Gov. Stanley C. Wilson of Vermont.
8:30 NBC, "Dance With Countess D' Orsay."
9:00 Chicago Civic Opera: "Traviata."
9:30 NBC, First Nighter: sketch, "The Eyes of the Enemy."
10:00 NBC, "Cuckoo" Sketch.
10:30 NBC, Clara Lu and Em.
10:45 Male quartet.
11:00 Announcements; sports review.
11:15 Hotel Brunswick Orchestra.
12:00 "Pipe Dreams"; organ.
12:30 a. m.—Time announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:30 "Merry Go Round"; sketch.
5:45 Political talk.
5:55 Ambassadors Orchestra.
6:00 News flashes; weather report.
6:45 "Collegiana"; sketch; organ.
6:15 Varsity review.
7:00 CBS, "Political Situation in Washington Tonight."
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone; Carl Fenton's Orchestra.
7:30 Vincent Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Mills Brothers, Negro quartet.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Band.
8:30 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
8:45 CBS, "Colonel Stoopnagle and Bud."
9:00 Cocoanut Grove Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital; soloist.
10:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
10:30 Meyer Davis' Le Paradis Band.
11:00 Enric Madriguera's Cuban Orchestra.
11:15 Time; news; weather.
11:30 Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Harold Stern and his orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Joe Cappi's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Dave Abrams's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410ke-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Eddie Duchin's Casino Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
6:00 CBS, Dave Abrams's Orchestra.
6:15 CBS, "Japanese-American Commercial Relations."
6:30 CBS, Don Bigelow's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Connie Boswell, songs.
6:59 Weather; news; limericks.
7:00 Voice and piano recital.
7:30 Hollwood Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Hawaiian Echoes.
8:30 Criterions, male quartet.
8:45 "Getting the News."
9:00 CBS, Carborundum Hour: concert band; Indian legend.
9:30 CBS, National Forum: Mr. William T. Page, clerk of House of Representatives.
10:00 CBS, Hank Simmons Show Boat.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Jack Miller, songs.
11:30 CBS, Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
11:45 CBS, Nocturne: Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830-361m)

5:15 p. m.—"Songs We Love to Hear."
5:30 Studio program.
6:00 O'Leary's Irish

EDUCATIONAL

The Rasmussens Move In

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AGAIN and again I have been perplexed as to how to maintain both order and freedom in our home. Is there no middle ground where both these qualities can exist without encroaching on each other? When the children are joyous, happy, free, we invariably have disorder and disarray—when we have order we have restraint. When I get to the point of actual discouragement I suddenly remember the Rasmussen family.

When we lived in ——, the house next door to us, after being vacant a long time, suddenly buzzed with life. It was an old-fashioned house which sprawled over a yard containing beautiful shrubbery and perennials and had been the pride of an elderly couple. When rumor said our new neighbors possessed eight children, my heart sank in anxiety both for the house and lawn and also for the Caroline Testout hedge which separated our yards.

But—

There followed two years of contact with the most interesting family I have ever known—a household which moved with the ease and smoothness of well-oiled machinery—no confusion, no disorder, nor was there strict domination. The children ranged from three to sixteen—four girls and four boys; the girls always dressed in white middies and blue skirts, the boys in white blouses and blue serge trousers—the entire family, including the mother, wearing brown and white checked coats evidently made by the same tailor from the same bolt of cloth. My small son said excitedly, "Why, Mother, they are all alike, just like the squirrel family in 'Hollow Tree Tales.'"

We first noticed the father discussing the care of the yard with the three oldest children. It was divided into three parts, each child having a front or side lawn to care for and one of the younger children for a helper. Three lawn-mowers were in evidence, also three rakes, even three oil-cans. The yard was beautifully kept, the children being stimulated by the praise of the father for the best work done.

My curiosity was further aroused by the happy laughter that floated through their windows early mornings when I was fussily trying to get my one child started for school. Such a whirring, such a shaking of dust cloths out of windows both upstairs and downstairs, then quiet, then six neat, contented-looking children would emerge and start for school.

After a few weeks, I made a neighborly call. I found a most interesting mother, not in the least overwhelmed with family cares and burdens, proud of her family but not submerged by them. In fact, she wanted to discuss a series of concerts in the town while I wanted to talk about her children. I remarked about the three lawn mowers and she said, "Yes, we have three vacuum cleaners, too—one downstairs and two up. The children do the cleaning from 8 to 8:30 each morning and have such fun trying to beat each other." I could not refrain from remarking about the cost of three vacuum cleaners. She casually said, "Oh, three vacuum cleaners last three times as long as one."

And the Balustrade!

Then she took me about the house. It was spotless. The rail on the back staircase had been supplanted by a wide board as smooth as glass, so the children could slide down the balustrade. The kitchen had a gleaming porcelain drinking fountain to eliminate washing glasses for the endless drinks of water. The two bathrooms had four hooks in each with different bordered towels and different hued toothbrushes above. The dormitory-like bedrooms contained eight chests of drawers, tidy sewing baskets for the girls, shoe-blacking kits for the boys. Each boy polished his own shoes and those of a sister. Each girl mended her own hose and those of a brother.

I watched the family at first skeptically, then enviously. There was no quarreling—nothing but happiness and unselfish consideration of others. I went so far as boldly to ask the mother if she did not think that the children might be robbed of their individuality if they were dressed alike. She calmly and firmly replied: "There will be plenty of time for them to express their individuality. First, they must learn order and cooperation."

The Rasmussen family proved a godsend to our heretofore smug neighborhood—their advent meant happier days for all the children. Mr. Rasmussen negotiated for the use of a vacant lot in our midst and installed a tennis court with a painted placard of governing rules. The entire neighborhood enjoyed it so much that we were glad to cooperate with him in sharing the expense.

Then the mother offered a vacant room for a neighborhood library, suggesting that the little neighborhood girls be librarians an hour each day, a week at a time. Ten or 12 families contributed their outgrown books which were numbered as in a "really truly" library. Mr. Rasmussen bought secondhand bookcases and had cards printed with rules and regulations! The little librarians, ranking from nine to fourteen, were very proud and efficient, collecting fines for overdue books and rebuking the boys when the books showed dirty finger-marks.

So much for the Rasmussen family. No, just one more thing! The butcher told me they always had four chickens for Sunday dinner so each child could have a drumstick.

H. M. E.

Kentucky Considers Its School Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

This series is an effort to present those facts respecting school conditions in Kentucky that will help the world to take an intelligent attitude, and, if possible, a cooperative one, toward the educational problems within this State. Stories written by persons on the outside have so many times proved unsatisfactory that these articles were sought from within.

III—How Districts Collect Taxes

Louisville, Ky.

AS LONG as there was no compulsory county school tax, it was quite proper to permit graded districts to levy and enjoy a local tax. But what these districts did, and have done until 17 years ago, was to extend their boundaries up and down railways, around coal mines, and elsewhere, to include as much valuable personal and corporate property as possible. These districts thus enjoy the sole benefits from the often rich taxes. One county, for instance, has six graded districts, which receive all the proceeds from taxes on two-thirds of the railways. Including the railroads, the districts embrace one-half the taxable wealth, but only one-third of the children. In order to raise as much money per pupil as the graded districts, the rest of the county would be obliged to pay a tax rate twice as high.

Another common injustice is that practiced on the Negro children. A graded district for white children is set up to include most of a town's valuable property, while the education of the Negroes is thrown upon the county, with its much less valuable assessment list. But Negroes owning property within the graded district pay for the education of the white children, and if they are only renters, they pay the tax just the same.

By Railroads and Mines

One graded school district in a rich suburb of Louisville includes—or did until very recently—the home office of the Southern Pacific Railroad, an assessment against all whose rolling stock and steamships provided one of the best schools in the State. Within a mile of this marvelous graded and high school, with all its modern facilities, are one-room schools for white and colored children, lacking even ordinary conveniences.

"The administration of the graded school districts in the coal-producing counties," remarks the report of the Kentucky Educational Commission, "calls for special comment. The coal companies appear friendly toward public education, enter actively into their management, and seem to be doing a good deal more for the schools than the law requires. But the arrangements are not infrequently of a paternalistic character. For example, a coal company builds and pays for a schoolhouse, and either rents or gives it rent-free to the board of trustees. If the funds available are not adequate for current maintenance, the company makes up the deficit. The company thus keeps itself before the community as a patron, and appears to be doing more than its bare duty to the community. In many cases, however, if the usual tax were levied, the community could do all these things—and more—for itself. . . ." Criticism was also made of the custom of some companies in withholding from the miners' pay a certain amount monthly for schools.

The honest, fair, democratic procedure would be to abolish these graded districts and throw them into the county school system, but hardy, indeed, is the person who proposes such a reform publicly. The graded districts are powerful. One thing should be borne in mind, and that is that the graded districts are not necessarily efficient because they are often wealthy. Many do not contain the requisite minimum of 100 pupils and more than 50 make no provision for a high school, as required. The school term is sometimes only six months long, the buildings poor, the teachers underpaid and inefficient. No good reason exists for the retention of the graded school district.

County boards of education were first set up in 1908, but not until 1920 was this board made non-partisan in character and given the authority to employ teachers, hitherto the privilege of the sub-district trustees. This board was then empowered to select the county superintendent, who previous to 1920 had been a partisan, elected by the voters. This was a great step ahead, but it immediately came under the fire of the politicians, and later the right to select teachers was restored to the local trustee. Many of the ills from which the Kentucky school system has suffered grew out of this sub-district trustee authority.

In a letter to The Christian Science Monitor's representative, Dr. H. L. Donovan, president of Eastern Kentucky State Teachers' College, says: "Our sub-district trustee system in Kentucky is responsible for lowering the efficiency of the rural schools. Teachers are being appointed, not on the basis of their training and experience, but simply because they are related to some trustee; and, in some instances, because a consideration is being given. A survey of many counties in the State will show that a large number of the rural teachers are related to the sub-district trustee. Many teachers who have taught for a long time successfully are losing their positions because they refuse to go out and elect a trustee. They are being succeeded very often by inexperienced and poorly prepared teachers whose only qualifications are that they hold certificates and are related to the trustee in some way. The system is positively vicious and it must be destroyed before it destroys the public schools of the State. It is much worse than the old three-trustee system which we had 25 years ago. The efficiency of the schools cannot be maintained under the present arrangement. The appointment of a teacher is a responsibility which should be placed in the hands of the county superintendent and the county board of education."

To Strengthen the Counties

The Kentucky Education Association made practically the same charges and has called for a law to strengthen the county administration by giving the county superintendent full authority. Dr. Jaggers proposes that the county superintendent be given the right to nominate all employees of the county board of education, the board to elect.

Closely bound up with local organization is the subject of teaching. Dr. Jaggers proposes that the county boards, subject to the approval of the state board of education, be authorized to raise the standard of educational qualifications of teachers above the minimum set by the State, when local conditions warrant. The Kentucky Education Association has demanded a law providing for a higher minimum standard. All agree that there should first be conducted an analysis of the needs of the school in order to determine the type of positions for which the State should train and to set up curricula and facilities through which such training may be provided. Then, the training institutions having set up the educational machinery, the Legislature should set up a training and certification law providing for a director of training and a long-time program of training, leading to a single minimum standard for both elementary and secondary teachers. Dr. Jaggers would have such a program provide gradual increases in standards until a maximum is reached about 1942. President Donovan of Eastern Normal proposes that no teacher hereafter be allowed to enter any school in the State with less than two years' college work, but would not disturb present holders of certificates.

Want to Improve Teaching

"Much is being said today about an oversupply of teachers," says one of the resolutions of the Kentucky Education Association of 1931. "It is true that there are about 24,000 licensed teachers in the State and about 16,000 teaching positions. But a licensed teacher is not always a prepared teacher. Our certification laws are among the most lax in the country. We have a low standard of admission to teaching. In many cases, those with the lowest legal qualifications are crowding out the best prepared teachers. The educational opportunities of the children are certain to suffer as a result of this practice. We call upon the next General Assembly to raise the requirements for certification. We recommend that no beginning teacher be certified on less than 32 semester hours of college work, and that after 1934, the requirement be made 64 semester hours."

M. B.

[The remainder of this series will deal with the length of the school term, finances, and codification of school laws, and summarize the State's educational needs. The first two articles appeared Oct. 20 and 31.]

Ewing Galloway

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This view is from the doorway of the gymnasium looking toward the school of chemistry. The tower of the engineering building is at the left. The college enrolls about 18,000 students.

The Parent

Twin Falls, Idaho

Dear Friends:

Each week when the Saturday Monitor arrives in our home I feel that I have a special treat in store. I turn to The Parent, and suddenly it is as if I were meeting with mothers and those working with children and young people all over the world. We become so united in thought and purpose—training the children of today to become the men and women of tomorrow that we would have them be—that space is eliminated and we seem to become just one big group visiting together. The Parent is indeed a wonderful meeting place, and so often the letters contain helpful suggestions on subjects or problems which have been in my thoughts the preceding days.

In the hope that it might be helpful to another mother I should like to tell how I have been trying to help my oldest daughter (11 years) in overcoming an undesirable trait. She seemed to find great difficulty in making up her mind when called upon to make a decision, or to choose among several things. No sooner had she decided upon one thing than she began to wish she had chosen differently. When I first noticed this tendency on her part I began helping her by giving her as many opportunities as possible to make decisions. We would talk over the relative value of each of the things to be decided upon, and then when her choice had been made, for no reason could she change her mind. I have given her occasions to choose many of her own clothes, select foods for the table, decide which of several things to do, and to make one purchase from all the desirable things in the five-and-ten-cent store, and I feel that there has been quite an improvement since we began our campaign for prompt decision.

(Mrs. H. P. J.

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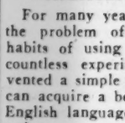
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STOCKS PUSH FORWARD WITH GREAT VIGOR

Substantial Gains Made by a Broad List of Securities

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP) — Bull forces launched the most aggressive drive in several months in today's stock market, boosting shares 1 to more than 5 points to new highs for the autumn recovery.

Estimate of a sharp increase in steel mill output in the Youngstown area next week, and indications of early acceleration of production by some of the leading automobile makers, together with firming gasoline prices, added fuel to speculative fires. The movement began in the oil shares, but soon spread along a broad front. Shorts were mercilessly pressed to cover.

The wheat market's stubborn resistance to the pressure of profit-taking sales, and continued demand for high-grade bonds, gave Wall Street renewed courage. Several brokers noted increased participation in the share market, as odd-lot transactions swelled in volume.

Professional operators were busy, and Wall Street was buzzing with rumors and reports of pool manipulations. Some conservative brokers again expressed apprehension lest the market be getting out of hand, and the technical position weakened. Nevertheless, others pointed to the improved business sentiment in many sections of the country, and brighter prospects for a good volume of holiday trade, as giving a real basis for the movement.

Profit-Taking Absorbed

Bulls had to contend with a large volume of week-end profit-taking, but it was persistently absorbed in heavy trading. The turnover of about 2,000,000 shares was the largest for a Saturday in nearly two months, and the largest Saturday for a rising market in several months.

Prices generally closed near the top, although there were numerous recessions from the best, notably in American Telephone and U. S. Steel, which finished with net gains of around 2 points. Gains of about 5 in Allied Chemical and 6 in du Pont were somewhat reduced.

In the mining shares, Homestake was again buoyant, rising nearly 4 points to a new high. In rails, Santa Fe sold up 5. Miscellaneous issues gaining 1 to more than 2 included General Motors, General Electric, American Smelting, North American, American Can, Pennsylvania, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Atlantic Refining, Seaboard Oil, Bethlehem Steel, Southern Pacific, New York Central, American Sugar, Purity Baking and many more.

Silver continued to advance at a slackened pace, spot bar silver at New York selling at 34⅜c up ⅜ of a cent and another peak for 1931. The cotton market was about steady at the finish, closing 20c to 30c a bale higher.

Foreign exchanges were mixed. The Mexican dollar was again strong in sympathy with silver, but the Shanghai tael, also based on silver, sagged. Sterling cables, at $3.80⅛, were off a cent. The French franc stiffened, after its recent sag. German and Dutch currencies were off a little.

Bonds Active and Higher

The bond market continued to advance today and trading was more active than usual for a short session.

The upturn was just as inclusive as earlier this week. Railroad issues scored many of the larger gains. Advances of about 1 point occurred in Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, Chicago & North Western 4½s of 1949, New York Central 5s of 2013, Nickel Plate 4½s of 1974, Pennsylvania series D 4½s, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s of 1978 and Union Pacific 4s of 1968.

Illinois Central 4⅜s of 1966 were more than 2 points higher at one time. Atchison general 4s of 1995 touched 92¼, a new high level for the recovery. Fractional gains were numerous.

United States Treasury and Liberty Loans were higher. The Treasury 4s of 1954 and the 3¾s of 1940-43 and of 1941-43 were the strongest. The first and fourth Liberty 4¼s were the most active.

Strength in Argentine obligations continued to feature the foreign group. Gains in them ranged from 1 to 2½ points, and several of these issues reached the highest prices in a month. The upturn in foreign loans on the whole was not so regular as in the rails. However, a number of issues such as Austrian 7s of 1957, Chilean 6s of 1960, French 7½s, Italian 7s and Uruguayan 6s advanced about 1 point.

Public utility and industrial issues were higher, but the individual gains were not so generous as a rule as in the rails. Outstanding strength appeared in Consolidated Gas of New York 5½s, American Telephone 5s of 1960, International Telephone debenture 5s, Pacific Gas 5s, Chile Copper 5s, Goodyear 5s and Sinclair Oil 6½s.

Stock privilege loans were almost uniformly higher, but most of the gains were fractional. Texas Corporation 5s were active and higher. Atchison 4½s of 1948 held firm on large sales.

LONDON MARKET IS QUIET, TONE GOOD

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP)—The stock market was quiet as usual today but the tone was good. Transatlantics showed a harder tendency in sympathy with Wall Street. British and Argentine offerings maintained their recent improvements. Sterling exchange opened firm on a slackened demand for dollars and francs, but eased slightly toward the close. Dollars were quoted at 3.79⅛, and francs at 96.56.

DIVIDENDS

Van Raalte Company declared a dividend out of surplus of $1.75 on 34,925 outstanding shares of first preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 20. The first preferred is cumulative, and no dividends have been paid since Sept. 1, 1927, and accumulations Sept. 1, 1931, amounted to $28 a share.

Aluminum Industries, Incorporated, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 30.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Nov. 6
14¼	2⅛		Abitibi Pow & P	900	4⅝	3¾	4⅝	4¾
52	5	6	Abitibi pf	100	13	13	13	
39	21	⅜a	Abraham & Str	100	29	29	29	
21½	7	1	Adams Express	1900	9½	9	9½	9⅝
33½	22½	2	Adams Millis	200	30	29½	30	29½
20	18	1.60	Affiliated Prod	1200	20	19½	19⅝	19½
109⅞	52	3	Air Reduction	1600	68⅜	67⅜	68⅝	66⅝
20½	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	2700	14⅜	14⅛	15	15¼
12¾	1½		Alleghany Corp	900	4	3⅛	4	3⅞
59⅛	8		Allegh pf ww xxx	1200	8½	8	8½	8¼
55½	8		Alleghany pf xw	200	8½	8½	8½	
182¾	68	6t	Allied Chem	17500	97¾	92⅝	95⅞	92⅞
42¾	14	1	Allis Chalmers	1000	19⅝	18⅝	19½	19
23	13	2	Amerada	200	14½	13⅝	14⅛	13⅝
29¾	5⅛		Am Ag Ch Del	200	10¼	10	10¼	9⅞
62¾	18	3t	Am Bank Note	300	22	21¼	22	21¼
4⅝	1⅛		Am Beet Sugar	100	2	2	2	1⅞
38	21¼	2⅖0	Am Brake S&F	100	23½	22½	23½	
129¾	71⅜	5t	Am Can	29400	87½	82¾	86	83⅞
38¾	9	1	Am Car & Fdry	700	13½	13	13½	12½
86	40	7	Am Car & F pf	50	49½	48½	48⅝	48⅝
43¾	6½		Am Chain	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
48⅜	31¼	3t	Am Chicle	800	37½	37	37⅝	37⅝
14½	5		Am Com Alchol	1400	9¼	8⅞	9¼	9
33⅛	⅜		Am European	100	14	14	14	
51¾	10⅜		Am & For Pow	15400	17⅜	16⅛	17⅛	16⅞
90	40	6	Am & For Pow 6	100	44	44	44	
100	45¼	7	Am & For Pow 7	500	51	51	51	50⅜
79½	28		Am & For Pw 2pf	100	30¾	30½	30½	
30	8½		Am Hide & L pf	300	15	12⅞	13⅜	12⅞
31⅜	10½	2	Am Ice	300	14¼	14	14¼	13½
26	6		Am International	1400	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1½			Am La France	300	¾	¾	¾	
30¾	8	1	Am Locomotive	300	12	10⅞	12	10½
84¾	59½	7	Am Loco pf	200	59⅞	59½	59½	
7	1¼		Am Mach & Met	100	3	3	3	2½
23⅜	5	3	Am Metal	3400	9¾	9⅛	9⅝	9⅜
89½	21	6	Am Metal 6%	200	36	35	35	35
39⅞	1½		Am Nat Gas pf	100	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
64⅞	14½	1	Am Power & Lt	4200	22¾	21⅜	22⅛	21½
21½	7	.60	Am Radiator	3900	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	9½
150	112	7	Am Radiator pf	10	118½	118½	118½	
37⅜	10		Am Rolling Mill	3600	16½	14	16½	13⅞
66	27	5	Am Safety Razor	400	37	36⅞	37	36¾
9	2		Am Seating	100	3	3	3	
58½	19¾	1½	Am Smelt & Ref	12200	33¾	32⅜	33¼	31¼
102⅝	61	6	Am Smelt&R 2pf	200	73	71½	72	70½
4½			Am Solvents & C	300	⅝	½	½	½
11½	1		Am Solvents pf	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
31⅜	7¾	3	Am Steel Fdries	4500	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	11
113	70¼	7	Am Steel F pf	50	87½	87½	87½	87½
60	34½	5	Am Sugar Ref	1200	49⅞	48	47	47
201¾	121⅛	9	Am Tel &Tel	23600	145½	141½	144⅜	142
80¾	23¼	3	Am Wat W&E	2000	38⅞	36⅛	38⅞	35½
107	75	6	Am Wat pf 6	100	82	82	82	
79	22	3	Am WW&E ct	100	35	35	35	
117⅜	33¼		Am Woolen	2000	8	5¾	6	5⅝
40	20		Am Woolen pf	900	28⅜	27⅝	28	27⅜
43¼	12⅝		Anaconda Cop	9600	18⅜	17¾	17⅞	17¾
26¼	13½	1	Anaconda Wire	100	13	13	13	
36	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
19½	5¼		Andes Copper	200	8	8	8	7⅞
18	8		Archer Daniels	600	15	14⅞	15	14½
102	95	7	Archer Dan pf	10	98	98	98	
72	20	7	Armour Del pf	400	36	34¼	34¼	
4½	1		Armour Ill A	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
2⅞	½		Armour Ill B	100	½	½	½	⅜
47	6		Armour Ill pf	600	10½	9¾	10¼	10⅞
10½	4		Artloom Corp	50	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
28⅞	3⅛	2t	Asso Apparel Ind	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
29⅜	9¾	2½	Asso Dry Goods	800	13¾	13¼	13½	13⅜
203⅞	97½	10	Atchison T&SF	2600	118	114	118	113
120	52	7	Atl Coast Line	100	57	57	57	57
23⅜	9½	1	Atl Refining	9600	15⅞	14⅞	15½	14⅜
54	20⅜	4	Atlas Powder	500	29	28	28¾	28⅜
295½	84½	4t	Auburn Auto	21700	139¾	134	136½	135½
6⅛	2½		Aviation Corp Del	700	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞

—B—

27⅞	6¼	7	Baldwin Loco	2400	10¼	9½	10¼	9½
104½	36	7	Baldwin Loco pf	10	58¾	58¾	58¾	56½
87⅝	28	4	Balt & Ohio	10700	36½	35	36½	34
107	99½	6½	Bamberger pf	200	100	100	100	100
66¼	26	3½	Bangor & Aroos	300	31¼	31	31¼	
4½	4¼	1	Barnsdall A	11300	7⅞	7	7⅛	9¾
81	37	4	Beatrice Cream	500	51⅜	51	51½	50
62	37½	3	Beech-Nut Pack	500	45	44	45	44
6⅛	1¾		Belding Hem	400	5	4½	4½	4⅜
80	62¼	4.81	Belg Nat Rys pf	100	64¼	64¼	64¼	64½
20½	12⅜	1	Bendix Aviation	11200	20¼	19¼	20	19½
46¼	2	2	Best & Co	2100	33⅛	33¼	33¼	33¼
70⅜	22⅜	4	Bethlehem Steel	16200	32	29	31⅞	29
123⅞	75	7	Beth Steel pf	100	89	89	89	89
43	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	400	28⅜	28⅜	28⅝	27⅝
76½	37	3t	Borden	4600	52	50⅜	51½	51
30⅝	9¼		Borg Warner	1200	14⅞	14¼	14¼	14¼
22¾	8¼	1½	Briggs Mfg	5800	12	11⅜	11¾	11⅜
24½	8	2	Briggs & Strat	100	12	12	12	
69⅜	31⅞	4	Brooklyn Man T	1100	43⅞	42⅜	43½	42½
18⅞	6½		Brooklyn Queens	700	14⅜	10½	10⅞	10⅝
129⅜	80¼	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	700	99¼	96¼	98½	955
13	3¼		Brunswick Balke	800	9¼	8¾	9	8¾
9½	2⅜		Bruns Terminal	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
20⅝z	5		Bucyrus Erie	400	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6¼
34⅞	7⅜		Bucyrus E cv pf	200	10	9½	10	9½
3⅜	2		Budd Mfg	1100	3	2¾	3	2¾
13	4⅛	1	Budd Wheel	400	5½	5¼	5⅜	5¼
23	4		Bullard	400	8½	8	8	7¾
15¾	4⅜	.80	Bulova Watch	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
32¼	10	1	Burroughs Add	1800	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	15
31	15⅞	2½	Bush Terminal	100	20¼	19¼	19¼	20
104	52	7t	Bush Termbldg	10	65	64½	65	63
2¾	1⅛		Butte Cop & Zinc	1200	2½	2	2½	2
20⅝	4⅞		Butterick	400	7¼	7	7¼	
69⅝	12⅜		Byers	6000	22¼	21	21¾	20⅞

—C—

53	10¼	2	Calif Packing	600	13⅜	12½	13⅜	12½
1⅜	¼		Callahan Z & L	100	½	½	½	
11⅜	3½		Calumet & Hecla	700	5	4¾	4⅞	4⅜
45	14	3	Canada Dry	3100	20	19¼	19⅜	19⅜
45⅝	11	1¼	Canadian Pacific	2200	16¾	16⅛	16½	16⅛
25	17⅜	1.60	Cannon Mills	800	29	28	28	28
16	5¼		Capital Admin	300	9¾	9½	9⅝	8⅜
131½	33¾		Case Threshing	39600	57⅜	55⅛	55⅝	55½
92½	11½	3	Caterpillar Trac	3100	18¾	17⅜	18	18¼
16	4		Celanese Corp	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	6⅞
13¾	1⅞		Celotex ct	200	3¼	3	3	2⅞
25¾	15	1½	Central Aguirre	1400	19	18⅜	19	18¾
230	82	8	Central RR of NJ	100	95	95	95	90
8¼	2⅛		Century Ribbon	400	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	6⅛
30⅛	9⅞	1	Cerro de Pasco	6500	21½	20⅝	21¼	20⅝
7¼	2¼		Certain-Teed	100	4	4	4	
23¼	3¼		Checker Cab Mfg	200	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5¾
34¼	14¼	3	Chesapeake Corp	900	25	23¼	25	24⅛
46½	23½	2½	Ches & Ohio	8000	32⅞	31½	32¾	31¾
7⅞	3½		Chi & Gt West	400	5	4½	5	4½
27½	12		Chi & Gt W pf	800	18½	18½	18½	16¼
8⅞	2		Chi Mil & St P	200	3½	3½	3½	3
15⅜	3⅝		Chi Mil & St P pf	1000	6¼	6	6⅛	5¾
45½	13½	4	Chi & N western	800	15½	15	15¼	15¼
65½	20		Chi Rock Isl & P	700	25⅝	24½	25	24⅝
90	30	6	Chi R I & P 6%	600	36½	35⅞	36	35
101	40	7	Chi R I & P 7%	400	47	44	46	
33¾	8		Childs Company	700	13¾	13½	13¾	13½
23¾	11¾	1	Chrysler	19200	17⅜	17¼	17¾	17½
37⅜	26⅝	3.60t	City Ice & Fuel	400	30½	30	30½	30
90	66⅛	6½	City Ice & Fpf	50	72	72	72	71½
34⅛	16¾	3	Cluett Peabody	100	22	22	22	
170	97½	7.50	Coca Cola	2800	125	122	125	121¾
50½	28	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	200	35	35	35	35
17½	7⅜		Collins & Aikman	300	12⅛	12	12⅛	12
10¼	7½		Colonial Beacon	200	9	9	9	
32¼	8⅛		Colo Fuel & Ir	700	13¾	12½	13¾	12
45⅜	16⅜	1.60	Columbia Gas	9200	24⅛	23¼	24	23½
111⅜	33	4	Columbian Carb	2800	53½	51¼	53	52½
36½	20	.70	Comm Credit	1500	14½	13⅜	14½	13½
35⅞	20	3	Comm Cred A	200	29¾	27⅞	29¼	
24	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	900	23	22¾	22¾	22½
90	70	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	72	72	72	71
21½	9⅛	1	Comm Solvents	10100	13	12⅜	13	13⅜
12	4½	30	Comwlth & So	8500	6	5¾	6	5¾
103⅜	68	6	Comwlth & Sdpf	400	79	78	79	77½
34¼	14	2	Conde Nast Pub	200	16	16	16	15½
14⅞	6⅞	1	Congoleum Nairn	900	11¾	11½	11⅝	11⅜
15	3¾		Consol Film Ind	600	9⅜	8¾	8⅞	9
18⅞	7¾	2	Consol Film I pf	400	16¾	15½	15½	15
109⅝	61	4	Consol Gas	15000	77¾	76	77¼	76⅛
107	93	5	Consol Gas pf	600	101½	100	100½	
15⅞	9½	1	Consol Laundries	200	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11½
30	5¼		Cont Baking A	600	10⅜	9¾	10	10⅛
3⅜	¾		Cont Baking B	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
77½	40	8	Cont Baking pf	1200	57¾	56½	57¾	55½
62¾	31½	2½	Cont Can	2300	42½	40⅜	42	41
16⅞	4¾		Cont Dia Fibre	300	7½	7½	7½	7
51⅞	19½	2.40	Cont Insurance	600	28⅞	27½	28¼	28⅜
4½	1⅛		Cont Motors	500	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1¾
12	5		Cont Oil	10000	9¼	8¾	9	8⅝
12	1⅛		Cont Shares	1100	1⅜	1¼	1⅞	1¾
86⅝	36¼	3	Corn Products	4200	55¼	54¼	54¼	54⅞
152½	126	7	Corn Prod pf	30	131	131	131	131
18	3¾		Coty	200	5	5	5	5
54½	20	2t	Cream of Wheat	100	25	25	25	24
8¾	3⅛		Crosley Radio	400	4½	4⅜	4½	
38¼	17	2.40	Crown Cork & S	1100	18½	17½	18⅛	
16	4		Crown Zellerbach	1000	7¼	7¼	7¼	6⅞
63	22		Crucible Steel	200	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28¼
106	45	7	Crucible Steel pf	110	65	60⅜	65	64¾
5⅞	2		Cuban Am Sug	400	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	
35	14		Cuban Am S pf	50	16½	16½	16½	16½
2⅝	½		Cuban Cane Pr	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
48⅞	29	4	Cudahy Packing	200	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
100	35	4	Curtis Publishing	600	48⅞	40	40⅞	40
118⅝	85	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	92	92	92	
5⅞	1¾		Curtis-Wright	800	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
8½	2¼		Curtis-Wright A	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
41	12		Cutler Hammer	900	15	12	15	

—D—

23	4		Davison Chem	900	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	7
22	13⅞	1.40	Deere & Co pf	1400	15⅜	15	15	15
157¼	93	9	Del & Hudson	800	102½	100¾	101	100¼
102	29½	4	Del Lack & W	800	38½	36½	37¾	36
23	12⅜	1	Diamond Match	800	17	16⅞	17	17
13½	6⅜	1	Dome Mines	200	9½	9½	9½	9¼
24	11	1.20	Dominion Stores	400	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	17¼
18	12½	2	Dreser B	100	17	17	17	16
21¼	10	1¼	Douglas Air	500	14	13½	14	13¼
107	53¾	4t	Du Pont de Nem	22100	69¾	63⅜	67½	63¼
124¾	106	6	Du Pont deb	600	108	107¾	108	108

—E—

13¼	3		Eastern Roll Mill	100	4½	4½	4½	
185¾	93	5t	Eastman Kodak	6500	116½	112½	114½	112
21⅞	7¼	1	Eaton Axle & Spg	2800	11¼	10⅝	11¼	10⅝
74⅜	20	4	Elec Auto-Lite	100	38	34¾	37⅞	34½
110	98	7	Elec Au'-L pf	20	99	99	99	
9⅞	2½		Elec Mus Inst	1000	6⅜	6	6⅜	6
60¾	16⅞	1	Elec Pow2& Lt	8800	18¾	18¼	18⅜	18½
98¼	55	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	65	65	65	63⅜
1⅜	¾		Elec P&Lt rts	3400	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	1¼
66	29	4	Elec Stor Battery	300	36½	36¼	36½	36
45⅝	30	3	Endicott Johnson	100	33	33	33	
49	21⅛	1.60	Engineers Pub S	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	24
39¾	10¾		Erie RR	800	14	13	14	12½
45½	13½	4	Erie RR 1pf	200	18½	18½	18½	18½
40½	12	4	Erie RR 2pf	400	13	12½	13	
25	12	7	Exchange Buffet		40	13	13	

—F—

29⅜	5	.25	Fairbanks Morse	100	7	6¾	7	6⅜
27⅛	13	.25	Fed Dept Stores	400	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	
80	20		Fed Min & Sm	100	44	44	44	40
30	6½	1.20	Fed Water Serv	400	6⅞	6½	6⅞	6¾
56¼	22	2.60	Fidelity Ph F In	600	32	32	32	31⅞
21½	13	1	Firestone T & R	300	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	15
66⅛	50¼	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	53	53	53	53
63	41	2½	First Nat Stores	1400	55½	55	55½	55¼
3	⅛		Fisk Rubber	500	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
3	½		Fisk Rub 1pf	70	¾	¾	¾	¾
19¾	5		Follansbee B	100	7	7	7	
64½	10¼	1	Foster-Wheeler	2100	16⅞	16¼	16½	16
32½	18	.55	Fourth Nat Inv	700	23	22	22⅝	20½
38⅝	5		Fox Film A	3700	8¼	7⅝	8⅛	7⅝
43¼	13¼	3	Freeport Texas	4100	23	22⅜	23	22⅛

—G—

6⅜	1½		Gabriel Snub A	700	2⅛	2	2	2
60	20½	3	Gamewell	30	22⅞	22½	22½	24
73⅛	38½	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	700	47¾	47¼	47⅝	47¾
47	9¾	2	Gen Asphalt	2400	18½	17½	17¾	17¼
25⅝	14⅜	2	Gen Baking	700	19	18½	19	18⅜
65	17		Gen Cable pf	70	19	18¾	18¾	18
54¾	24⅜	1.60	Gen Electric	21100	34⅞	32¾	34½	32½
12⅜	11¼	.60	GenElec Sp	1100	11½	11¼	11¼	11⅜
56	30¼	3	Gen Foods	12500	40½	39¼	40¼	39½
8½	2½	.30	Gen Gas & E A	2100	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
76¾	25	6	Gen G & E cv pf	100	30	30	30	30
92	30	8	Gen Gas & E 6%	50	50	50	50	
50	32	3	Gen Mills	400	36⅛	36	36	36
1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Nov. 7	Last Nov. 6
100¼	93	6	Gen Mills pf	100	93½	93½	93½	92
48	22⅛	3	Gen Motors	32000	29⅝	28⅛	29⅜	28
113⅜	85	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	89	89	89	89
38	5¼		Gen Out Ad A	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
31	10¼	2½	Gen Print Ink	100	16¼	16	16	17
33	4⅜		Gen Pub Service	1400	7⅛	7⅛	7½	7⅜
84½	22¼	5	Gen Ry Signal	700	35	33¼	34½	37½
74⅜	17	3	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
57⅜	15	1	Gen Refractories	700	18	18	18	18⅜
65	15		Gen Steel Cas pf	30	20	20	20	20½
15½	1¼		Gen Thea Equip	400	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
38⅝	9¼		Gillette Saf Raz	6100	16¼	15¾	15⅞	15¾
7⅞	5		Gimbel Bros	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
18⅛	4½		Glidden	700	9½	8½	9⅛	8½
82	48	7	Glidden ppf	10	60	60	65	62
9⅞	3⅜		Gobel (Adolf)	400	8	8	8	8
42½	18	2½	Gold Dust	5100	23⅞	23¼	23¾	23⅝
20⅞	6		Goodrich	1400	7¾	7½	7⅝	7⅝
52¾	16	3	Goodyear	2100	29⅛	28½	29⅞	28¾
91	57½	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	68	67	68	67
13¾	3¾		Gotham Silk Hos	100	8	8	8	
6½	1⅞		Graham Paige	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
22⅝	5¾	1	Granby	1700	10⅝	9⅞	10¼	9⅞
25⅛	3½		Grand-Sil Stores	400	5¾	5¼	5¼	5¾
18⅞	3		Grand Union	400	11⅞	11⅜	11

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Rise in Commodity Prices Big Event of Week— Confidence Grows

Standing out as the one predominating factor in the business situation of the United States during the current week has been the sensational rise in the price of wheat and other grains which has increased crop values from the low point of about a month ago approximately $500,000,000, and has brought in its wake a rising tide of optimism.

Taken in conjunction with the sharp rise in the price of silver, the upward movement in cotton, hide and rubber futures, higher oil prices and a pronounced advance in security prices, it seems to herald a dawn of general confidence.

Economists and business leaders have repeatedly said that there could be no recovery without rising commodity prices. If that diagnosis is correct, then tangible signs of improvement are discernible without the aid of magnifying glasses.

Wheat is up in a month from 49 cents a bushel to over 71 cents for the July option, corn has gained almost 15 cents, cocoa has risen more than 30 per cent; over its low of 3.93 cents made in September; silver, which is the principal medium of exchange for a vast body of the world's population, has jumped 10 cents from its low of 25¾ cents reached last February, and there has been a 15-cent increase per barrel in the price of oil. Moderate gains in cotton, silk, rubber, hides and various other items have served to create a potential gain in buying power of tremendous proportions.

Rising Operations

Supplementing the commodity price rise in its bearing on returning confidence has been the increase in steel operations the last week, with reports of heavier employment by various mills, especially in the West and South; the blowing in of 36 of the 64 open hearth mills of the Carnegie Steel Company, in idleness for months; employment gains in western packing plants, increase in coal production and larger schedules in the textile industry, especially in full-fashioned hosiery and certain cotton specialties.

There are indications of a better sentiment in railroad circles. Some heavy orders for rails are said to be in the offing, though pronounced betterment awaits trade gains which will be manifest in larger car loadings. Revenue car loadings in the last reported week showed a fair increase over the previous week, but it was substantially below the like week of last year or of the year before. The roads are placing hopes of a better showing in a lowering of the cost of operations, and that means negotiations with the unions for a wage readjustment.

There is little tangible result from the Interstate Commerce Commission's offer of a rate increase, the gains to go to the weaker roads, since the carriers have made a counter offer. Rail income of Class 1 roads for September was off 47 per cent from September of last year.

Some Motor Gains

In the motor world, there are no visible signs of improvement, but with the showing of new models around the first of the year, increased production is confidently awaited. It is to be noted, however, that registrations of a number of cars in the first nine months of 1931 gained over the like 1930 period, notably Plymouth, Pontiac, Auburn, Willys-Knight and Cadillac.

The Foreign Field

In Great Britain the abandonment of the gold standard has resulted in a temporary stimulation of production. October figures show that there has been increased activity in exports, though domestic business has been rather quiet. Employment, though lower than a month ago, is still more than a half million above October last year. Sentiment in the steel, textile, chemical and paper trades is improving.

France is not doing so well relatively as earlier in the fall. Unemployment is increasing. Partial employment is rising and is affecting 35 per cent of all workers, according to the United States Department of Commerce. French foreign trade showed a slight increase in September with imports at 3,346,000,000 francs and exports at 2,435,000,000.

In South America conditions are uncertain. Brazilian imports are at a standstill. Building is stagnant. The domestic textile industry is enjoying a small boom, however. Colombia, too, reports a depressed situation. The budget has been reduced and government salaries cut. Import duties have been increased, thus stimulating domestic production of certain articles. Business in Ecuador is slow.

Financial Marts Strong

The financial markets have followed the trend in commodity prices. Stocks and bonds on the New York Stock Exchange have been buoyant most of the week. Industrial averages gained about seven points to Friday evening. The cessations of bank suspensions and indications of a return of money to the banks, which means a diminishing of hoarding, aided the hopeful outlook.

Bank clearings were up 4 per cent in the week. The announcement that the bank credit pool was formally opened for business today heartened the financial community. Subscriptions have exceeded $400,000,000. Of interest was the statement that new bond and stock issues for the 10 months of 1931 totaled $2,156,090,000, according to a compilation in American Underwriting Houses and Their Issues. This compares with $4,754,680,000 in the like 1930 period.

In London, stock prices have made substantial gains this week. At Paris, prices on the Bourse have been generally strong, with irregularity toward the close of the week.

GASOLINE PRICE ADVANCE

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—Sinclair Refining Company, effective Monday, has increased the tank car price of gasoline ½ cent a gallon at all Atlantic coast terminals and Tampa, Fla. The new prices are 6½ cents a gallon for Sinclair Trade brand and 6 cents for United States Motor.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	32¾	30
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	43	43
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	39¾	38¾
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	63½	63
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	79	79
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	70½	70½
Amer Inter 5½s '49	77½	77½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	75	74½
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '43	8½	8½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	99	98½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103	103
Amer T&T 4s '36	100	100
Amer T&T 4½s '29 cv	117	116¾
Amer T&T col 5s '46	103¾	102¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	107¼	106½
Amer Typefounders 6s '40	97½	97½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	95⅞	95⅞
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	89⅛	89
Armour & Co 4½s '39	74½	73
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	65⅛	64
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92½	92
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	103	102¼
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	88	88
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	48	48
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	97½	
Badwin Loco 5s '40	102⅛	102⅛
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	93	93
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	70½	69½
Balut & Ohio rfg 5s '95	81⅝	81⅝
Balt & &Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	100	100
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	83	83
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	95¾	95¾
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105¼	105
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	85	85
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	99¼	99¼
Boston & Maine 5s '67	80½	79
Boston & Maine 5s '55	80	80
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	70	65¼
Bylyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104⅜	104⅜
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	95	94½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	84	83½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	106	105⅝
Bylyn Un Gas 5s '50	102	101
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	84	84
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	73	73
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	85	85
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	83¾	83½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	83	83
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	91	91
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	90¾	90½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	90	89½
Can North deb 6½s '46	103¼	103
Can Pacific deb 4s	73½	72½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	80¼	79¼
Can Pacific 5s '54	85	85
Can SS Ltd 6s '42	37	37
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	101½	101½
Cen Pacific 1st 5s	103½	103½
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	86	85
Cen New England 4s '61	73¼	73⅛
Cn Pacific 1st 4s '49	87⅝	87
Certainteed 5½s '48	49	49
Ches Corp 5s '47	85	84⅞
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	95	94¼
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	80	80
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	94	94
Ches & O con 5s '39	104	104
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	100⅜	100⅜
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	29¾	26
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	57	55
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	48	48
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	64¼	63½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	15	14¼
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	40¾	39
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	72	72
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	56½	56½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	48¾	47½
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	86⅜	86½
Chicago Railway 5s '27	53	53
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	80⅞	80⅛
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52	72	69
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	54¾	54¾
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	51	50
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	103¼	102
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	112⅛	112⅛
Chile Copper 5s '47	71	70
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	89¾	89¾
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	82	82
Clev CC&StL Cairo 4s	93	93
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	91½	91½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	102¼	102¼
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	104⅞	104⅞
Colonial Oil 6s '38	36	34
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	93⅛	93
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	65½	65
Columbia Gas & E Vo 5s deb '61	87¾	87
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	89½	89
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	93¾	93¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	92	92
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	25	25
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	100¾	100¾
Con Gas 4½s 51	99¾	99⅛
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	106	105¾
Corn Products 5s '34	102⅝	102⅝
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	89¾	89¾
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	80	80
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	31½	30
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	46	44
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	86¾	86¾
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	99⅝	99⅝
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	97¾	97⅝
Detroit Ed col 5s ,33	102	102
Detroit Ed 5s '49	103½	102½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	102	102
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	91	90¼
Dold Packing 6s '42	57¼	57¼
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	102	101½
Erie RR st con 4s '96	76	75¾
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	55	53
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	55¾	54
Erie RR ref 5s '67	58¾	56½
Erie RR gen lien	58½	58½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	58	56½
Erie Gen Riv 6s '57	56¾	56¾
Fla East Coast 5s '74	10	10
Fre Elk Mo Val 6s	99⅝	99⅝
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	97	97¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102	101¾
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	101	102
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	85	85
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	10½	10
Goodrich 6s '45	55	52½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	83¼	82¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	96½	96½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	101⅞	101⅞
Great Northern 4½s '61	91	91
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	78	78
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	78½	78½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	102½	102½
Gulf Mobile of Mo 5s	50	50
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	50	50
Houston Oil 5½s '40	79	79
Hudson Coal 5s '62	46¾	46
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	63	61⅞
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	90	89
Humble Oil 5s '37	100¾	100⅝
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105	105
Ill Central 4½s '66	54⅞	53¾
Ill Central CStLNO 4½s '63	51¾	51
Ill Central CStLNO 5s A '63	57½	57
Ill West L 4½s	99½	99½
Ind Union Railway 5s A '65	95½	95½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	88	88
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	87¾	87½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	67½	67
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	73½	70
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	69½	69½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	59½	49
Inter Rap Tran 7s '32	77	77
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	69	69
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	35	33
Itn Mer Mar col 6s '41	57	55½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	63	62¼
Int Paper 6s '55	14¼	43¼
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	50	50
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	61	59½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	76½	73
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	66⅞	66
Kan City PtS&Mem 4s '36	74⅞	74⅞
Kan City P & L 4½s B	95⅝	94
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	63½	63½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	73	73
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	88	88
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	90¾	90¾
L'Autaro 6s '54	18¾	18
Lehigh C&N 4½s C '54	92	92
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	45	45
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	98¾	97⅛
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	40¾	40¾
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	90	90
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	98¼	98¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5½s '61	98½	98½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	97⅝	97⅝
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	66	66
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	82	80
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	48¾	47¾
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	68¾	68
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	68	67
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	67	67
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	66½	66½
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	67½	67
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	55¾	53¼
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	99¾	99¾
Montana Power 5s D '62	90	90
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	71½	70
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	50	50
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	95¾	95¼
Nat Rys of Mex 4½s '57 A	2	2
Nat Steel 5s	81½	80¼
Newberry 5½s	85	84
New En T&T 5s '52	105½	105½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	79¾	79¾
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	80¼	79¼
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	82¼	82¼
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	96	95⅞
NYC&HR 4½s N	83	81
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	81¼	80¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	91¾	90¼
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	101	100¾
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	90½	90⅛
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	45½	44¼
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	56¼	55
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	61⅞	61⅞
NY Conner Ry 4½s '53	87¾	87¾
NY Dock Co 4s '51	61¾	61¾
NY Edison 5s '44	104¾	104¼
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	111⅝	111
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	94	94
NY GELH&P 5s '48	106½	106⅜
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	63	63
NY NH&H 4½s '67	77½	77½
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	98⅝	98⅝
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	102¼	102
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	100	100
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	47	47
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	107½	107½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101¾	101¼
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	83	83
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	69	69
Niag FaFlls Pow 5s '32	100½	100½
Niag Share 5½s '50	78	77
Norfg Southern rfg A '61	22¾	22½
Norf & W con 4s '96	90½	90½
North Am Co 5s '61	91	91
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	91¼	91
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	96	96
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	102	102
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	59¾	59¼
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	84½	83
Nor Pacific 5s C 2047	91	91
Nor Pacific 5s B 2047	94½	94⅜
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	102	101¼
Ogden & L Cham 4s '48	60	60
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	109¼	109
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	102¾	102¾
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	80⅝	80⅝
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103½	102⅝
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103	102⅞
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101¾	101¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	90	18⅜
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	70	67
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	33	33
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	74½	74
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	35	35
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	94¼	93¾
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	92	91¼
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	79¾	78⅞
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	99	99
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	88½	88
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	85	85
Penn Railroad 5s '84	93⅜	93⅜
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	98¼	98¼
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	104¼	103⅞
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	102½	101⅞
Phil Balt & Wash 4½s	90	90
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	60	60
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	63½	62¾
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	95¾	95
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	93½	93
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	67	67
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	54	53½
Phil Railway 4s '37	20	20
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	101	101
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	99	98
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s	65	64
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	74	73
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	50	48½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	92¾	92¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	98¾	98¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	98¾	98¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	82½	82½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	84½	84½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	56½	55¾
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	61	61
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	16½	16½
Rio G & W col 4s '49	64⅞	64⅞
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	76	76
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	87½	87½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	43¾	43
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	35	34¼
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	55	54
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	41	40
StP M&M con 6s '33	101	101
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	102¼	102¼
Seabd AL con 6s '45	7⅝	7
Seabd A L Cs ct	7	7
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	3	2¾
Shell Pipe 5s '52	84	84
Shell Union 5s '47	71¾	71¾
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	74¼	73½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	38½	37½
Sinclair Cn Cs col 6½s '38	85½	85
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	90	89¾
Sinclair Cru G 5½s '38	99	98⅝
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	98	98
Southern Beli Tel & Tel 5s '41	104	104
Southern Colc Pow 6s '47	96½	96½
Southern & No Ala RR 5s '63	100	100
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	75	74
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	77¼	77¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	79	79
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	78¼	77¾
Southern Pacific cv 5s '34	99½	99½
Southern Pacific SP Ter 4s '50	80½	80½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	88	87¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	60	59½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	75	74
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	78	77⅝
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104¼	103⅞
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102¼	102
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96½	96½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	33⅓	33
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	75	75
Tenn Elec Pcwer 6s '47	104	103½
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	84¼	84¼
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	79	74¼
Texas Corp 5s '44	89	86½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	97¾	97¾
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	73¼	73
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s '64	90	90
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	49	48⅞
Third Ave adj 5s '60	31½	31
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	33	35
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	60	60
Union El L&P 1st 5s '32	100½	100½
Union El L&P rfg 5s '33	100¾	100¾
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	95	95
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	95	94⅝
Union Pacific 4s '68	80	79¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	86	85½
United Biscuit 6s '42	99⅞	99⅞
US Rubber Co 5s '47	54¾	53½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	86¼	86¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	58¾	57½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	61⅞	61
Vanadium 5s '41	71	71
Virginia Ry 5s '62	95	95
Virginia Ry & Pow,r 5s '34	100½	100¼
Wabash RR 4½s '78	36	35
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	90	89½
Wabash RR 5s B '76	38½	38
Wabash RR 5½s '75	44¼	43
Walworth 6s '45	42½	42½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	50	49
Warren Bros 6s '41	59	57
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	104¾	104
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	104¾	104
West Shore 4s 2361	80	80
Western Electric 5s '44	102½	101⅞
Western Maryland 4s '52	59½	58¾
Western Maryland 5½s '77	62½	62½
Western Pacific 5s A '46	59	59
Western Union R E 4½s '50	94½	94
Western Union 5s '51	95¾	95
Western Union col 5s '38	102	102
Western Union 6½s '36	105½	105
Western Union 5s '60	95½	95½
Wheling Steel 5½s '48	68⅛	68⅛
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	84½	84¼
Winchester R Arms 7½s ct	60¼	60¼
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	42½	42½
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	82½	82½
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	80	79

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Nov 7	Nov 6
3½s '47	100.16	100.10	100.11	100.15
1st 4¼s '47	101.28	101.20	101.22	101.17
4th 4¼s '38	101.31	101.27	101.30	101.27
US 3s '55	94.24	94.20	94.20	94.8
US 3½s '49	95.21	94.28	95.16	95
US 3½s '43 Mar	98.31	98.20	98.24	
US 3½s '43 June	99	98.16	98.28	
US 3½s '47	99	98.28	98.31	98.19
US 3½s '56	101.16	101.9	101.16	101.7
US 4s '54	103.31	103.8	103.8	103.8
US 4¼s '52	107.28	107.27	107.27	107.16

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	47	45¾	
Akershus 5s '63	70	70	
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	25	24¾	
Antioquia 7s A '45	28	28	
Antioquia 7s B '45	25¼	25	
Antioquia 7s C '45	24	24	
Antioquia 7s D '45	24½	24	
Antioquia III 7s '57	23	23	
Argentine Gov 5s '45	59	58	
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	61½	61	
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	70	68¼	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	70	70	
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	69⅞	69	
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	69⅞	69	
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	69½	69	
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	69⅝	69	
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	69⅜	69½	
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	69⅛	68⅝	
Australia 4½s '56	52	51¼	
Austrfalia 5s '55	56¼	55½	
Australia 5s '57	56½	56½	
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	60	60	
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	94¼	93½	
Austria Hydro 6½s	38	38	
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	80¾	80¼	
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	40	40	
Belgium (King) 6s '55	91¼	90¾	
Belgium King) 6½s '49	96½	96	
Belgium King) 7s '55	100	99½	
Belgium King) 7s '56	100	99½	
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	49	49	
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	49½	48½	
Berlin Elev City) 6½s '51	48¼	48¼	
Berlin Elec 6s '55	43½	42½	
Bogota City) 8s '45	44	44	
Bolivia Rep) 7s '69	12	10¾	
Bolivia Rep) 7s '58	14¼	13½	
Bolivia Rep) 8s '47	18	17⅞	
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	102½	101¾	
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	29	28	
Brazil 6½s '27-57	28¾	27⅞	
Brazil (US) 8s '41	35⅛	34	
Brisbane 5s '50	50	50	
Brisbane 5s '57	45¼	42	
Budapest (City) 6s '62	28	27½	
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	44	43½	
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	59¾	59½	
Bulgaria 7s '67	37½	37½	
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	40	39½	
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	96	96	
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	84	83⅝	
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	96¼	96	
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	38	38	
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	26	24¾	
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	39	37½	
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	25½	25½	
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	26⅞	26	
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	25	25	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	25¾	25½	
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	26	25½	
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	28	27	
Chilean Loan 7s '60	20	20	
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	33	32¾	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	41	41	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	41¼	40¼	
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	74¾	74¾	
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	75½	76½	
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	53	53	
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	51	51	
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	88	88	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	83	82½	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	49½	45	
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	35½	35½	
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	100¼	100¼	
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	100	100	
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	77	76½	
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	84	84	
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	80	79¾	
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	60	60	
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	50	50	
Duke Price Power 6s '66	87⅜	87	
Dutch El 6s '47	92½	92½	
Dutch El sf 6s '52	91½	91½	
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	59	59	
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	65	65	
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	92½	92	
French (Rep) 7s '49	114¼	114	
French (Rep) 7½s '41	118	117¾	
German 7s '49	69½	68½	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	56	56	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	54	53½	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	53	52½	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	55	55	
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	41	39½	
Germ El Pow '53	50¾	49	
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	49⅞	48	
Germ rGen Elec 6s '48	45½	45½	
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	45½	44½	
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	47½	47½	
Greek 6s '68	67	65	
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	80¼	79½	
Mamburg 6s '46	50	49	
Hansa 6s '39 ww	35	35	
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	47¾	45	
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61	43	43	
Hungary Mun 7s '46	27¾	27¾	
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	29	28½	
Irish Free State 5s '60	80	80	
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	81	81	
Italy (King) 7s '51	90½	90	
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s 50	84¼	84¼	
Jap ½ Con Pwr 7s) '44	73	72¾	
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '65	79½	78	
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	94½	94	
Karstadt 6s '43	32¼	32¼	
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	61	61	

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

IOWA ELEVEN IS DEVELOPING

Hard Schedule and Lack of Veterans Faced Head Coach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Nov. 7—Faced with the problem of developing a quarterback, two tackles and two ends from green material, Head Coach Burton A. Ingwersen of the University of Iowa football squad has been working hard to develop a team which can come up to the standard of "Big Ten" competition. To date the team has been somewhat lacking in a scoring drive and its wings have been weak, but progress is being made. The schedule this fall has been a particularly hard one which has not helped Coach Ingwersen in his work.

After attempts to use J. R. Laws '33, J. C. Graham '33 and J. F. Willer '32, he finally located a field general in P. W. Thurtle '34, an unheralded sophomore who displayed knowledge of football and ability to receive passes, block and handle the ball. Two other small but fast sophomores, O. S. Pickering and J. P. Armstrong, have been showing promise as quarterback reserves.

The problem of tackles was partially solved when J. P. Foster '34, a 215-pound lineman, took a special examination and became scholastically eligible during the third week of drills, and when Tullio DellaVedova '33, rated as a mediocre reserve last season, showed unexpected talent and became one of the best linemen on the squad.

Difficult Finding Ends

Efforts to uncover a pair of regular ends, however, have been less successful. Attempts to develop R. E. Story '32 and R. C. Loufok '33, 1930 reserves, proved futile. K. W. Trickey '33 and R. R. Fisher '34 were equally ineffective against Iowa foes.

H. J Swaney '34 and F. A. Norton '32, a sophomore and a former reserve from whom little had been expected now appear the most likely wing choices for the rest of the schedule. Both Swaney and Merten were handicapped by early season mishaps.

Another problem in the makeup of the Old Gold's regular eleven arose when M. J. Magnussen, center who was ineligible in 1930, met with a mishap during scrimmage. E. L. Dolly '33, 1930 center, whom Coach Ingwersen had planned to use at left guard this year, was put into the breach, and S. N. Thompkins '32, a capable reserve, was called to the left guard post.

Dolly has remained at center, with L. G. Case '32, E. L. McCarthy '34 and L. D. Bryant '32 as his substitutes. H. E. Hantelmann '32, a 192-pounder, who has been an outstanding reserve for two years, has been playing consistent ball at right guard since the first day of practice.

With Hantelmann and Dolly in action the center, right guard, halfback and fullback positions are filled by veterans, while the remainder of the team consists largely of inexperienced men.

Sansen at Fullback

Capt. O. N. Sansen '32, a consistent line-plunger and blocker, who weighs 192 pound, is at fullback for his third consecutive year. M. S. Carver '32 and C. G. Schmidt '33 are fullback reserves but have seen little service, due to Sansen's steady play.

J. R. Kriz '33 and R. F. Hickman '33, both short, stocky players, are running mates at halfback for the second consecuetive year. Kriz, a blocking halfback and occasional line-plunger in 1930, is rivaling Hickman and Sansen for ball carrying honors this year. All three are strong defensive men.

An abundance of halfback material is available on the Old Gold squad. Elmo Nelson '32, a major-letter winner in 1930, and J. C. Greedy '34 and H. B. Moffitt '34, a pair of fast sophomores, are the leading halfback reserves. Moffitt has already distinguished himself as a ball carrier. Other good halfbacks are W. O. Rule '34, E. C. Garlock '34, and H. S. Masden '34.

When Foster and DellaVedova won the regular tackle positions, they relegated to the sidelines three who were picked as the most logical contenders. J. E. Dee '33 and Alexander Rogers '33, both of whom won major letters while DellaVedova was on the sidelines last year, and Leo Samuelson '33, 205-pounder who showed class at first, are now back in the substitute ranks along with S. H. Meltzer '33, G. L. Baker '34 and H. E. Orvis '34.

A. F. Akin '32, who was first tried at tackle, now leads the list of reserve guards. J. P. Stutsman '33, another former tackle; W. H. Foster '34, a former end; J. B. O'Leary '34 and J. R. Nicholson '33 are other reserve guards who have shown some talent.

Many Wingmen Tried

Due to the scarcity of good end material, a large number of wingmen have been retained on the squad and their ability tested at intervals. Besides the six who have been given chances at regular berths, E. R. Clearman '33, A. L. Sampson '33, E. S. Madden '32 and M. E. Moravo '34 have given sporadic indications of end possibilities.

At midseason, the Hawkeyes had yet to score their first 1931 victory despite the presence in the backfield of ball toters who have starred in previous years. Pittsburgh gained a 20-to-0 victory, the Texas Aggies thrashed Old Gold hopefuls 29 to 0, Indiana was held to a scoreless tie, and Minnesota marched through them for a 34-to-0 triumph.

Playing George Washington last Saturday as the first game in the second half of the schedule, Iowa won a 7-to-0 victory and, while the rest of the schedule will find much stronger teams as opponents, the Iowa team expects to show an improvement in its work each weekend.

Three [illegible] contests appear on Iowa's 1931 schedule, Pittsburgh, Texas A. & M., and George Washington of Washington, D. C., furnishing non-conference opposition in addition to Nebraska, a leader in the "Big Six" circuit. Indiana, Minnesota, Purdue and Northwestern were picked as Iowa's 1931 "Big Ten" foes.

Crescent, City And N.Y.A.C. Win Easily

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS B TEAM STANDING

	R'nds W	R'nds L	M'tch's W	M'tch's L	P.C.
Crescent Ath C...	1	0	5	2	1.000
City Athletic C...	1	0	5	2	1.000
New York Ath C..	1	0	5	2	1.000
Park Ave Sq C...	0	1	2	5	.000
Yale Club	0	1	2	5	.000
Harvard Club	0	1	2	5	.000
Columbia Univ C.	0	0	0	0	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—The three athletic clubs were the victors in the opening round of the metropolitan squash tennis Class B team championships yesterday, with the 1931 champions, Columbia University Club, drawing a bye.

Crescent Athletic Club, playing on the Yale Club courts, made an impressive showing, to win five out of the seven matches, mostly in straight games, while City Athletic Club, with the advantage of its home courts, did equally well against Harvard Club, and New York Athletic Club was also victorious over Park Avenue Squash Club by the same score, so all three are tied for first place, both in rounds and matches. The summary:

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 5, YALE CLUB 2

W. J. Hall, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated Fergus Reid Jr., Yale Club, 18—16, 15—10.

E. W. Arnold, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated A. T. Mahan, Yale Club, 15—6, 15—10.

J. N. Schormerhorn, Crescent A. C., defeated W. W. Stokes Jr., Yale Club, 15—8, 15—9.

Kenneth Ward, Yale Club, defeated W. E. Lawrence, Crescent A. C., 15—7, 17—14.

Crosby Allison, Crescent A. C., defeated C. F. Weidlich, Yale Club, 13—18, 15—5, 15—11.

T. H. Gendrickson, Crescent A. C., defeated Prescott Evarts, Yale Club, 15—8, 15—10.

A. G. Lanier, Yale Club, defeated Donald Lawson, Crescent A. C., 15—10, 15—11.

CITY ATHLETIC CLUB 5; HARVARD CLUB 2

S. L. Samuels, City Athletic Club, defeated W. K. Rice, Harvard Club, 15—5, 15—13.

Harold Ablowich, City Athletic Club, defeated O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, 18—13, 15—12.

Harvey A. Mayer, City Athletic Club, defeated R. C. Flack, Harvard Club, 15—2, 15—2.

J. A. Milholland, Harvard Club, defeated C. B. Mergentime, City Athletic Club, 15—7, 9—15, 15—4.

T. A. Brownell, Harvard Club, defeated Theodore A. Baeker, City Athletic Club, 15—4, 15—11.

M. H. Fischer, City Athletic Club, defeated D. K. Clifford, Harvard Club, 15—5, 15—9.

Milton Cohn, City Athletic Club, defeated S. P. Hunnewell, Harvard Club, 15—4, 15—4.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 5; PARK AVENUE SQUASH CLUB 2

F. V. Brodil, Park Avenue Squash Club, defeated B. W. Richert, New York Athletic Club, 18—14, 15—0.

R. W. Georgi, New York Athletic Club, defeated C. R. Smith, Park Avenue Squash Club, 15—8, 17—16, 15—10.

W. E. Chambers, New York Athletic Club, defeated Stanley Jones, Park Avenue Squash Club, 17—16, 18—17.

Sefton Tranter, New York Athletic Club, defeated A. L. Noel, Park Avenue Squash Club, 15—10, 15—9.

E. J. Gleason, New York Athletic Club, defeated H. A Haines, Park Avenue Squash Club, 15—8, 15—13.

R. A. Leyendecker, New York Athletic Club, defeated D. B. Carson, Park Avenue Squash Club, 15—9, 15—11.

R. H. Wessmann, Park Avenue Squash Club, defeated J. P. Leo, New York Athletic Club, 15—7, 4—15, 15—4.

VICTORIA STARTS BATTING, HITS 284

MELBOURNE, Australia, Nov. 7 (By the Canadian Press)—The touring South Africa cricket team yesterday began a match against Victoria, champion Australian State.

Victoria batted first and compiled 284 runs, which included 121 by W. M. Woodfull, Australia's test match captain. He gave a fine display, hitting eight fours and giving only one chance. South Africa had just started its innings when play closed for the day.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Amherst 0, Tufts 0.
Harvard 3, Dartmouth 3.
W. C. S. Teachers 2, Temple 0.

Allen and Livsey Accepted Entries

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 7 — Benjamin Allen of Kansas City, former world's champion, and Spencer Livsey of Los Angeles, runner-up in Western qualifying, have been added to the list of pocket billiard players who will compete for the world's professional title, it is announced by C. A. Storer, president of the National Billiard Association of America. This makes 12 entries for the tourney, which begins Nov. 30 at Allinger's Academy in Philadelphia.

Previous tourneys in recent years have been limited to eight contenders, and this was to have been a 10-player round-robin. Two were allowed to qualify from the northern and eastern sections, the sectional winner and runnerup. Allen was runnerup in the Southern sectional and Livsey finished second in the Western and both appealed to the billiard officials for an opportunity to play, maintaining that the players finishing second in the southern and western sections had been accorded the same rating as other runnerups. The tournament committee recognized their appeal.

The official entry list follows:

Seeded players—Erwin Rudolph, defending champion; E. Ralph Greenleaf, second in the 1930 championship; Frank I. Taberski, third-place winner, and Onofrio Lauri, who finished fourth.

Sectional qualifiers—Marcel Camp, Detroit, winner, and Albert Miller, Racine, Wis., runner-up, in northern section.

Andrew Ponzi, Philadelphia, winner, and George Kelly, Philadelphia, runner-up, in eastern section.

John M. Layton, Sedalia, Mo., winner, and Benjamin Allen, Kansas City, runner-up, in southern section.

R. S. Lindblom, Seattle, winner, and Spencer Livsey, Los Angeles, western runner-up.

BRUIN CUBS FACE RANGERS TONIGHT

While the Boston Bruins are playing the Springfield Indians in Springfield, the Boston Bruin Cubs will be playing the New York Rangers at the Boston Arena tonight in an exhibition game, the proceeds of which are to be turned over to the unemployment relief committee of Boston.

The Bruin Cubs have so many new faces in their lineup and have had so little practice that their chances of being welded together enough to match the major league Rangers is very remote. Rangers have been on the ice a much longer period than the Cubs, and have many more experienced players.

Among the outstanding newcomers to the Cubs are Percy Jackson, goalie, expected to fill the vacancy left by Benny Grant; Max Sutherland, Red Conn, Johnny Houbregs, and Dave Downie, all from the Pacific Coast; Wayne Koski, who did not play last year, but was with Duluth the previous year and Myles Lane, local boy who also was out of hockey last year.

Rangers will present different faces from last year's team with Hib Milks, formerly with Philadelphia, and Earl Seibert, brilliant Springfield player last year, the probable starting defense. Doug Brennan, Vancouver defenseman; Dutch Gainor, with the Bruins last year; Art Somers and Vic Desjardin, secured in trade for Paul Thompson from Chicago, comprise the new men. The veteran forward wall of the Cooks, Bill and Bun, and the center man, Frank Boucher, are back along with Ching Johnson, veteran defenseman; Ross Roach, goalie; Mel Keeling, Murray Murdoch and Cecil Dillon, forwards, to complete the list of Rangers.

Cubs will start a new forward line of Lloyd Klein on left wing, Red Conn in center and Eddie Burke, former center, playing right wing to replace Yank Boyd, now with the Bruins. Yip Foster and Jack Pratt, last season's defense will be the starting pair, with Houbregs and Lane for relief. Sutherland at left wing, Paul Runge, a hold over, at center and Dave Downie at right wing comprise the second line with McGoldrick between Taylor on the right and Koski on the left for a third line. The game will start at 8:30.

ALL-SCOTTISH, BEAT VASSAR

Touring Field Hockey Team Scores 10 Goals to 1 on Sunset Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 7—The All-Scottish women's field hockey team scored a 10-to-1 victory over Vassar College on Sunset Field here yesterday. The lone goal scored against the tourists was made by Miss Winifred Katharine Wolff '34 of Philadelphia, Vassar's center forward. This was the first goal made by a college team against the visitors since they started their 1931 American tour. Other colleges beaten this year were Mount Holyoke College of South Hadley, Mass., and Smith College of Northampton, Mass.

Vassar's forward line turned out to be as strong as its backfield. The Scottish players held the attack in Vassar territory during the first half, but in the second the offensives were more evenly divided. Cold weather conditions speeded up the play, allowing long drives to be made off the hard ground. Superiority in all departments gave the overseas team its victory.

Miss Scott Opens Scoring

Miss Kathleen Adam, All-Scottish center forward, won the opening bully and nearly every one thereafter. The ball was passed neatly to the Vassar goal, where a shot sent dead for the back of the cage was kicked out by Miss Katherine Prescott '34, of Cleveland, Ohio, Vassar goalie, whose play throughout the game was brilliant. After the ball was taken up and down the field Miss Rita Ferrier, Scottish right forward, broke in and passed to Miss Constance Yule, right halfback, who in turn passed to Miss Nan Scott, left inside. Miss Scott passed the goalkeeper for the first All-Scottish point.

Two more goals were scored within five minutes. One attack was converted into a goal by Miss Effie McKerrow, right inside; another by Miss Scott after a scrimmage in front of the goal mouth.

For a period of 10 minutes the play seesawed. Three times the All-Scottish players held the contest within the circle. At the end Miss Aline Butters, left forward, sent a long shot to Miss Scott, who, passing with Miss A. Mary Morrison, left wing, carried the offensive again to the Vassar circle. Miss McKerrow scored.

The fifth and lost goal of the first half was made when Miss Morrison dribbled from near midfield to the circle and passed to Miss Scott, who sent the ball in.

Miss Adam Scores

The scoring was opened in the second half by Miss Adam, who took a pass from Mrs. Kathleen Gillon, right wing. Then Miss Martha Owen Clarke '32 of New York, Vassar left inside, cleared the ball into a small open space and passed to Miss Wolff, who, as already mentioned, scored Vassar's only point.

This seemed to spur Miss Adam and Miss Scott on to increase their lead. They raised the advantage to 8 goals to 1 in the next four minutes. Before the last whistle blew Miss Morrison and Miss Scott each scored another goal.

The names and classes of the Vassar girls playing in this match, not already mentioned, were: Miss Frances Preston '34 of Hohokus, N. J.; Miss Eleanor Almy Miller '34 of Boston; Miss Elida Wheaton Griffin '32 of Utica, N. Y.; Miss Doris Elizabeth Ferry '32 of Chevy Chase, Md.; Miss Deborah Jeanette Hill '34 of Winnetka, Ill.; Miss Katherine Bowdoin Knox '32 of Baltimore, Md.; Miss Sue Page '35; Miss Judith Baker Mays '34 of Forest Hills, N. Y.; Miss Pamela Crawford '33 of New Haven, Conn. The summary:

ALL-SCOTTISH	VASSAR COLLEGE
Miss Morrison, lw	rw, Miss Preston
Miss Scott, li	ri, Miss Miller
Miss Adam, c	c, Miss Wolff
Miss McKerrow, ri	li, Miss M. Clarke
Mrs. Gillon, rw	rw, Miss Griffin
Miss Pentland, lhb	rhb, Miss Ferry
Miss Park, chb	chb, Miss Hill
Miss Yule, rhb	lhb, Miss Knox, Miss Page
Miss Butters, lf	rf, Miss Mays
Miss Ferrier, rf	lf, Miss Crawford
Mrs. Cleland, g	g, Miss Prescott

Score—All-Scottish 10, Vassar College 1. Goals—Miss Nan Scott 5, Miss Effie McKerrow 2, Miss Kathleen Adam 2, Miss A. Mary Morrison for All-Scottish; Miss Winifred K. Wolff '34 for Vassar. Umpires—Miss Doris Morrison-Inches, Scotland; Miss Janet Marchant, vice-president of the Southeast Field Hockey Association. Time—Two 30m. periods.

ROWING MEETING POSTPONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7—The meeting of the American Olympic Rowing Committee, scheduled for Friday night at the Penn Athletic Club, has been postponed until Thursday night, Nov. 19, according to an announcement made by Henry Penn Burke, chairman of the committee and also president of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen. The meeting was put off due to the inability of several of the members to get here in time.

WILSON IS P. G. A. PRESIDENT

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 7—At a meeting held in the Palmer House in this city, Jim Wilson of the Ravisloe Country Club was named president of the Professional Golfers' Association of Illinois. Ed Newkirk of the Navajo club was chosen as field secretary. Vice-presidents selected were: E. Briggs, H. A. Adams, Ed Garre, J. Carberry and George Smith.

CHARITY GAME IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—A benefit football game in which three Washington elevens will play the 1930 championship team of the University of Alabama will be played at Griffith Stadium here Dec. 12. The squads of Gorgetown, Catholic and George Washington Universities have agreed to meet the Alabamans in three 20-minute contests, the proceeds to go to this city's needy.

HOCKEY LEAGUE DISBANDED

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 7 (AP)—The Pacific Coast Hockey League will not operate this year, Frank Patrick, president of the professional loop, announced yesterday. Efforts have been made to organize a circuit with Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton and Tacoma as members, but Patrick has given up hope of its formation.

MUNRO SIGNS WITH CANADIENS

MONTREAL, Nov. 7 (AP)—Dunc Monro, former playing manager of the Montreal Maroons, yesterday signed with the Canadiens, National Hockey League and world champions. Terms of the contract were not announced.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULT

Harvard 13, Dartmouth 2.

SPORTS RUSSIAN

HOW RUSSIA PLAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

ALL branches of amateur sport have developed immensely in the Soviet Union since the revolution. Before the war there were only six Association football teams in Moscow; now there are 500. The 300 tennis courts in Moscow today also represent a big advance as compared with pre-war conditions. Volley ball has developed very much and is especially popular because of its simplicity. There is a good deal of swimming and rowing on the Moscow River in the summer months, and the sports which are especially adapted to the cold Russian climate, skating and skiing, are widely practiced in the winter.

This large-scale expansion of athletic activity is entirely on an amateur basis. The Soviet régime bars out professional sport. As a Soviet authority on physical culture remarked to the writer: "We don't believe that a professional athlete is fulfilling any useful social function. Our ideal in sport is not to strain after records or to train a small class of expert performers in different fields, but rather to encourage the maximum number of people to participate in sport as a means of healthy recreation."

The very great increase in the number of people who play outdoor games is attributable in large degree to the new social organizations which have grown up since the revolution. Many of the Moscow football teams are attached to factories, the factory management supplying the playing field, while the trade union purchases equipment for its members. Moreover, sports are encouraged and organized in the rest homes where workers and employees spend the vacations to which they are entitled under Soviet social legislation. Such a rest home exists near the village where the writer has a summer cottage. If one strolls into the grounds of the rest home on any afternoon, one sees men and women alike bowling, playing volley ball, racing and jumping. No world records are being broken, but a pleasant element of physical exercise is being introduced into the vacation.

Outside Contests Limited

The athletic contacts of the Soviet Union with the outside world are limited because it is a point of honor for Soviet athletes to compete only with members of Communist athletic organizations in other countries, and the latter, as a rule, are not very far advanced either in numbers or in skill. Exceptions to this rule have been infrequent. For this reason it seems unlikely that Russia will take part in the Olympic Games, to be held in Los Angeles next year; but in 1933 a Spartaciade, or international athletic meet of the "Red" sport organizations, will take place in Moscow.

It is expected that in 1933, to celebrate the completion of the Five-Year Plan, a huge stadium, seating 120,000 persons, and suitable for all sorts of athletic contests, will be erected in Moscow, and similar edifices, with somewhat smaller capacities, will be put up in Leningrad, Kharkov and Tiflis. Moscow already has several stadia of smaller dimensions. One gets something of the external aspect of an American baseball or football game by going out to the Dynamo Stadium in Moscow when a football game is scheduled. Russian football is of the universally popular soccer variety, and English expressions, such as "offside" and "goal" can be heard amid the Russian comments of the spectators.

A recent match was between picked teams representing Russia on one side and the Ukraine on the other. Russia had the better team, and was victorious by a score of 4 to 1. In the interval between the two periods of play, a two-mile running race and a bicycle race were decided. The "atmosphere" of the stands, which were quite well filled, was more subdued, colorless and quiet than one would expect at an athletic event in America. There were no vendors of peanuts, popcorn and chocolate; indeed, the first two are not sold at all in Russia and the supply of the third is not overabundant. The crowd was undemonstrative and notably impartial. Russia presumably was the "home" team in this contest, but a ripple of applause greeted a score or brilliant play by either side, and there were no raucous outcries at the umpire. The attitude of the spectators was more what one would expect at a chess match than at an outdoor contest.

Chess Popular Indoor Game

Chess, incidentally, has always ranked as an extremely popular indoor game in Russia, and the chess sets in clubs and rest homes are in constant use, while some enthusiasts carry little sets of chessmen with them for use on trains and boats. In 1925 an international chess tournament was held in Moscow. The greatest individual chess masters, Alekhine and Bogojubow, reside outside the frontiers of the Soviet Union.

Golf is practically unknown in the Soviet Union, and an American traveler who sauntered into one of the Moscow hotel lobbies with golfing costume and clubs and asked for directions to the nearest course excited only uncomprehending amazement. Polo, the traditional "rich man's sport," is also outside the category of proletarian athletics. A Russian variety of ninepins, in which the throwing of a stick replaces the rolling of a ball, is quite widely played.

Mountain climbing, for which there are splendid opportunities in the Caucasus, with even wilder and more nearly inaccessible peaks to conquer in the Altai Mountains of Siberia and the Pamir ranges in Central Asia, is growing in popularity. However, such facilities as base huts are decidedly inferior to what the mountaineer enjoys in Switzerland and neighboring countries, and the percentage of expert Alpinists among Russians is far below what it is among Germans.

In general, sport and organized physical exercise have made great strides in Russia during the last few years. Physical training is supposed to be compulsory in schools, but lack of instructors and equipment sometimes obstructs the practical carrying out of this rule. Lack of trained instructors is a handicap all along the line in Soviet athletic development, but efforts are being made to overcome it by importing experts in gymnastics from such countries as Germany and Czechoslovakia and by training 10,000 future instructors in 24 special schools and four institutes which are devoted to physical culture.

YALE CLUB WINS IN SQUASH RACQUETS

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS CLASS B NEW YORK GROUP STANDING

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Heights Casino	2	0	7	3	1.000
Harvard Club	1	0	5	0	1.000
Princeton Club	1	0	5	0	1.000
Yale Club	1	0	4	1	1.000
Nassau Country Club	1	1	3	7	.500
Rockaway Hunting C.	0	1	1	4	.000
University Club	0	2	4	6	.000
Union League Club ..	0	2	1	9	.000
Racquet & Tennis C.	0	0	0	0	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—Yale Club made a fine start with its Class B team yesterday in the metropolitan squash racquets championships, winning from Rockaway Hunting Club on the Yale Club courts, 4 to 1. This match had been postponed twice, first from Tuesday and then from Thursday. The newcomer is now tied for second place with the two other college clubs in second place.

Percy Jennings Jr., Yale Club, defeated W. S. Davis, Rockaway Hunting Club, 15—12, 10—15, 15—10, 15—12.

W. C. Hammond Jr., Yale Club, defeated F. R. Gammon, Rockaway Hunting Club, 15—11, 10—15, 15—10, 15—11.

R. K. Osborne, Rockaway Hunting Club, defeated P. W. Bunnell, Yale Club, 15—7, 10—15, 11—15, 15—7, 15—4.

J. J. Holbrook, Yale Club, defeated A. L. Norris Jr., Rockaway Hunting Club, 15—11, 13—15, 9—15, 15—12, 15—10.

Cheston Simmons Jr., Yale Club, defeated W. A. Prime, Rockaway Hunting Club, 15—2, 15—8, 17—16.

"BIG SIX" TO MEET NOV. 15-16

COLUMBIA, Mo., Nov. 7 (AP)—Saying all "Big Six" Conference colleges "are feeling the pinch of reduced revenues for the current season," C. L. Brewer, athletic director of the University of Missouri, has called a meeting of the "Big Six" athletic directors to be held at Kansas City Nov. 15 and 16. Brewer, chairman of the Conference athletic directors' organization, said the meeting was requested by several directors in order to "make a careful study of the situation for the remainder of the school year."

HERMAN WINS GOLF TITLE

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 7 (AP)—Babe Herman, Brooklyn baseball player, who lives in Glendale, Calif., yesterday won the baseball players' golf tournament here. He defeated "Speed" Martin, formerly with Sacramento of the Pacific Coast League, but now of San Diego, Calif., 4 and 3, in the final round.

FRASER RESIGNS AT PEORIA

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 7 (AP)—Hick Fraser has resigned as manager of the Peoria Three-I League baseball club, Sidney Weil, president of the Cincinnati Reds, has announced. Peoria is operated as a Cincinnati training farm.

COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY

Virginia M. I. 27, Virginia 30.

HOCKEY NOTES

MANAGER CONNY SMYTHE of Toronto Maple Leafs apparently intends to follow the same style of play as last year, using only two forward lines instead of three. He will cover the weakness in the event of mishaps, however, by carrying three extra forwards in case they are needed. The first line probably will be Harvey Jackson, left wing; Joe Primeau, center, and Charlie Conacher, right wing; with the second line having Harold Cotton, left wing; Irving Bailey, a right wing last year, at center, and Frankie Finnigan, one of last year's Ottawa players, on right wing. Syd Howe, Andy Blair and Hal Darragh will be the extra men.

An Associated Press pre-season hockey story carries optimism in regard to the chances of New York Americans this year. It is true that the Americans are ably coached by Eddie Gerard and have added much strength with new players, but the problem confronting Gerard is to weld so many new men into a team with the regular members.

Canadiens and Montreal Maroons have each signed members of the others' rival camps for this season. Maroons signed Sprague Cleghorn to manage their team, and Cleghorn was a long-time Canadien supporter and player, and in return Canadiens have signed Dunc Munro as a player, who broke into professional hockey with Maroons and resigned his managership of the team to Cleghorn. In a town of such intense rivalry this turnabout will be interesting to watch.

Ronnie Martin, Buffalo right wing, who was drafted by Detroit last year and traded to New York Americans and then returned to Buffalo without playing a game for the New Yorkers, played against Americans and scored two of the four goals Buffalo gathered in defeating them, 4 to 2, in an exhibition game the other night.

Not too much should be expected from the Bruin Cubs against New York Rangers at the Boston Arena tonight in the charity game, for the Cubs have not been on the ice long and there are many new players who have not had time to accustom themselves to the play of the veteran members of the team.

The advance story of the Toronto Maple Leafs, printed recently, neglected to include its veteran and star defenseman, Clarence "Happy" Day, team captain. Day is an important factor in the play of the Maple Leafs.

EDINGTON IS A. A. U. OFFICIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Judge D. H. Edington of Mobile, Ala., was recently appointed by President C. W. Streit Jr. of the Southern Association of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, to fill the unexpired term of C. N. Churchill of Memphis, who moved from this district a short time ago. Judge Edington will supervise the activities of the association in and around Mobile.

SEATTLE PLAYERS RELEASED

SEATTLE, Nov. 7 (AP)—Seven members of the Seattle club of the Pacific Coast Hockey League, which was ordered disbanded because of difficulties between the club's management and the league, are free agents, President Hugh Caiwwell announced yesterday. They are Dave Kemp, Red Stuart, Ernie Anderson, Jack Walker, Bobby Benson, Jack Hanson and J. McVeigh.

Individual Junior Saber Title to P.A.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—The schedule for the 1931-1932 fencing season which was announced yesterday by the Amateur Fencers' League of America through Secretary Leon M. Schoonmaker, was featured by the awarding of the United States individual championship junior saber event to the Ptnnsylvania Athletic Club of Philadelphia, and the United States individual epee meet to the United States Military Academy.

The finals of the United States championship will be staged in the Hotel Astor, New York, but the dates have not yet been selected. However, it is practically certain that they will be held in April. For the purpose of uncovering further Olympic material, several meets not listed on the official schedule will probably be held in Boston, Philadelphia and New Haven.

Increasing interest in the sport outside of the metropolitan area was the reason given for scheduling these meets away from New York.

Nov. 17—individual prep saber at New York A. C.; 24—individual prep foil at New York A. C.

Dec. 1—individual novice foil at New York A. C.; 8—individual junior foil at New York A. C.; 15—junior foils team championship at Fencers Club.

Jan. 7—open foils team competition at Sanford Saltus Fencing Club; 12—junior saber team championship at New York A. C.; 21—junior épée team championship at Fencers Club; 26, 28 and 29—foils, épée and sabers individual qualifying preliminaries at New York A. C.

Feb. 4—saber team championship at Sanford Saltus Fencing Club; 9—United States three weapon championship at Fencers Club; 16—women's junior foil championship at Fencers Club; 26—finals: individual junior foil championship at New York A. C.; 27—finals: individual junior épée championship at West Point.

March 1—Individual three-weapon competition at New York A. C.; 5—Individual junior saber championship at Penn A. C., Philadelphia; 10—Foil team championship at Fencers Club; 17—Senior individual foils competition at Fencers Club; 19—Individual interscholastic foils competition at Fencers Club; 24—Women's foil team championship at Fencers Club; 29—Epée team championship at Sanford Saltus Fencing Club.

April 5, 7 and 8—Foil, épée and saber individual qualifying preliminaries at New York A. C.

May 29—United States individual outdoor épée championship at Travers Island.

June 5—United States individual outdoor saber championship at Travers Island.

College Football Results

Aberdeen N. S. 40, Valley City Teachers 0.
Quantico 20, Gallaudet 12.
Central (Iowa) 33, Dubuque 0.
Central Teachers 26, Southwestern Teachers 0.
Centre 33, Georgetown Col. 6.
C. O. Teachers 20, So. West O. Teach. 0.
E. C. Teachers 27, Northwestern Teach. 0.
Emory & Henry 12, Michigan 0.
Howard 10, Spring Hill 0.
Indiana Central 0, Hanover 0.
Johns Hopkins 61, American 0.
Lane 64, Tongalos 0.
Midland 6, Hastings 6.
Milwaukee Teachers 21, Ashkosh Teachers 0.
Missouri 32, Drake 20.
Montana Mines 41, Montana N. S. 0.
Murfay Teachers 32, Cape Girardeau 6.
Nebraska Wes. 7, Cotner 6.
North Central 19, De Kalb 6.
Oklahoma City 33, Oklahoma Baptist 0.
Parsons 8, Columbia 6.
Penn 46, Buena Vista 0.
Quincy College 8, Culver-Stockton 6.
Shurtleff 6, S. I. Teachers 0.
St. Louis 32, Loyola (N. O.) 0.
Superior Teachers 27, Duluth Teachers 7.
Wagner 6, Cooper Union 0.
Weaver 19, Rutherford 6.
W. I. Teachers 14, Illinois N. S. 13.
Wichita 61, Fort Hays St. 0.
Wilmington 25, Cedarville 0.

N. Y. AMERICANS RATED HIGHLY

Conny Smythe Claims It Will Be 'the Team to Beat'

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—The word has gone out that the New York Americans will be "the team to beat" in the international section of the National Hockey League this season. No less than Conny Smythe, manager of the Toronto Maple Leafs, is given as authority for this statement, and there are plenty of others to back him up in it.

The division of the spoils when Ottawa and Philadelphia decided to suspend operations for the year was just what the Americans needed and from it they secured the players to round out an already good team and make it into one that looks like a real winner.

One of the strongest defense lines in the league was strengthened by the addition to Allan Shields, husky young player who was gaining experience with the Quakers last season. In the Americans' practice sessions at Galt, Ont., Shields has been working with the veteran Bill Brydge on the second defense combination while Mervyn "Red" Dutton and Vernon Ayres, the "find" of last year, have made up the first line.

Behind this great defense wall, Roy Worters again holds the post in the American nets. For several years he has been one of the outstanding goalies of the league.

On the front line, Manager Eddie Gerard is almost embarrassed by an oversupply of material. He already appears to have selected last year's "heavyweight" forwards, Bill Burch, Happy Emms and George Patterson, as his first-string combination, but the acquisition of new material has broken up the famous "midget" line. Waivers have been secured on Johnny Sheppard and Rabbit McVeigh, two of the little fellows, as well as Frank Carson and Bert Hughes, and any or all of them may be missing when the season opens Nov. 12.

Joe Lamb, Ottawa's star center, heads the list of newcomers and probably will lead the second forward line. Two promising youngsters who had been loaned to Philadelphia, Wally Kilrea and Len Grosvenor, complete the consignment of players obtained from Ottawa.

Normie Himes, Duke Dutkowski, who also can play a defensive post, and George Massecar, one of the team's fastest players, complete the Americans' roster of forwards.

The New Haven Eagles, who have been training with the Americans, have a number of fine young players who are potential candidates for places on the American squad, but it appears unlikely that any of them will make the major league grade in the face of such competition.

BY-PLAYS

TENNIS DELEGATES ARE GOING SOUTH

WHEN the delegates to the annual meeting of the United States Lawn Tennis Association gather at New Orleans, Feb. 6, it will be the first time that this association has held its annual meeting so far south, and this should prove to be a good thing for the game in general. Passing around the annual meetings of those bodies which control the leading amateur sports of the country is just as welcome as awarding the championship tournaments to different sections of the country, and the U. S. L. T. A. has not, in the past, been any too generous along these lines. There is nothing that will broaden the views of those who control our sports so much as to rub elbows with players, officials, and delegates in the different sections of the country, and there is no question but what those attending the coming assembly at New Orleans will gain much from meeting in the southern city.

This year, for the first time, the question of ranking the players will be under a new system, and some of those closest to the affairs of the organization are predicting that the sessions will be some of the liveliest the association has ever held. In times past the "first ten" were picked by the ranking committee in private, submitted to the executive committee of the association for approval, after which the delegates gave the list the once-over, approved or disapproved it, and then it became official. This year the ranking committee will be forced to make its selections public at least one month before the meeting of Feb. 6, and the matter of approving or disapproving the selections will be done entirely by those of the 13 sectional delegates who attend the meeting. With 30 days in which to consider the selections, it will be strange if something interesting does not develop before the ranking lists are finally determined.

When it comes to No. 1 in both the men's and women's singles, it would seem as if there could be no question as to the selection of H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. These two players proved themselves far superior to the rest of the field; but when it comes to the other positions, both in the men's and women's singles and the men's and women's doubles, there will be no such unanimity of opinion.

* * *

EASTERN COLLEGES SHOULD ENTER FULL TEAMS

For the first time in its history, the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America will hold its annual outdoor track and field championship meet on the Pacific coast next summer, and, while the date is later than has been the case in past years, and the expense of sending the athletes to Berkeley, Calif., will be considerable, the eastern colleges should do everything possible to be represented by full teams. For some time, University of California, Stanford University, and the University of Southern California have been sending their teams East year after year, and it is only right that the eastern colleges should reciprocate. Prospects of any of the eastern colleges capturing the team championship are far from bright, with the Trojans and the Indians having exceptionally strong teams; but that can hardly be used as any excuse for the East not entering just as many athletes as would be the case were the games held in the Harvard Stadium at Boston or on Franklin Field, Philadelphia.

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TEACHERS URGED TO DRAW UPON MODERN IDEAS

Romance Said to Require Influences Other Than Those of King Arthur

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash., Nov. 7—Romance will lie dormant in the rising generation if educators draw upon the days of King Arthur for material while overlooking the influence of twentieth century romanticism, was the warning expressed by Dr. Eugene Bishop of the University of Washington, in a recent address here before 500 teachers.

"Romance is not inherent," the educator said. "It is the spirit in which we look at things and it is hopeless to expect modern youth to appreciate the concepts animating armored knights and knighthood while surrounded by the details of modern industry.

"Modern educators must cease to pine for the 'good old days,' and must lead their students to appreciate the romantic possibilities of an age which produced an Edison, a Roosevelt, and a Lindbergh."

Dr. Bishop declared the new psychology insists that within the limits of a person's power to learn, he may learn anything, and that under this conception, education is not the filling of a person with unconnected information, but is the process of establishing human attributes.

Bond Bills Passed In Mississippi To Further Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss.—Three important steps aiming to relieve economic conditions in Mississippi may be credited to the recent special session of the State Legislature.

The session passed a bill authorizing issuance of $5,000,000 in bonds to obtain funds to match an equal amount of federal aid for a $10,000,000 highway construction program; a $6,000,000 deficit bond issue to redeem state warrants outstanding; a measure carrying a $1,000,000 bond issue to establish an agricultural credit corporation, units of which, working cooperatively with federal intermediate credit banks, are expected to obtain up to $10,000,000 for Mississippi farmers to carry forward 1932 crop operations.

The session corrected defects in a previous measure providing for a $5,000,000 bond issue from which depositors in closed state banks holding guaranty of deposit certificates will be reimbursed.

The session also passed a law for curtailment of cotton acreage similar to that set up in Texas, amounting in effect, to a 50 per cent reduction. The law is dependent upon like restrictions being voted by other states covering 75 per cent of cotton-producing acreage.

Federal Protection Urged for Highways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 6—Beautification of public highways and preservation of the scenic and recreational assets bordering highways are asked in a resolution adopted by the Oregon Federation of Garden Clubs at a Portland meeting. Virgin timber and scenic parcels of land, now in public ownership, should be transferred to the states to prevent private exploitation or destruction, the action stated.

That private exploitation could and would be possible through homestead entry, mining claim or sale under the existing law governing lands in public ownership is pointed out in the resolution, which asks that "such preservation as might be recommended by the Department of the Interior of the United States Government or through the general land office or by other authority should be made possible through proper and adequate legislation by the United States Congress."

The action states that it would be proper for the general land office to give its approval to Senate Bill 3557, which provides for the transfer to the State of Oregon of certain revested Oregon and California grant lands, so that under conditions properly safeguarding the State of Oregon and the United States such beautification of public highways may be brought about.

City Operates Own Fertilizer Plant at Profit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. — Every resident of Grand Rapids owns an interest in a fertilizer factory, a growing concern which operates eight hours a day and manufactures about 100 tons of low grade fertilizer daily. And there is a ready market for every ton it can produce.

According to Mr. George Welsh, city manager, the plant, which is owned by the city, is operating at a substantial margin of profit and should be able to declare its first cash dividend in the form of lower taxes next July. The plant is expected to reduce the cost of operating the city's sewage treatment works and any saving effected should be reflected in the amount of taxes paid by every citizen.

The "stockholders'" investment in this factory is not large—in fact the taxpayers were not aware they were investing in such a business, for the plant was constructed a year ago out of departmental surplus with scrip labor. That is, the workmen, taken from the city's unemployed, were paid in scrip which they exchanged at the city store for food or clothing.

The materials were purchased at a cost of $300. An old threshing machine cylinder was purchased for $10. The motor to drive the thresher-grinder cost $139. All told, the 24x50 factory represents a total investment of only $600, according to J. R. Rumsey, superintendent of the sewage treatment works and general manager of the factory.

Incidentally, Mr. Rumsey selection as superintendent can be attributed to the city manager form of government. Instead of naming a politician for the post, Manager Welsh selected an engineer, who had spent many years in sanitary engineering work and who was well acquainted with his duties.

Different departments of the city government take the plant's entire output for municipal purposes. In the past the city has spent thousands of dollars for turf fertilizers, paying $30 to $35 a ton. Now it manufactures its own supply at a fraction of the cost of commercial brands. Total cost, including delivery, is estimated by Mr. Rumsey at $5 per ton.

There is a possibility the works may establish its own gas plant. The digester tanks give off a huge supply of sewage gas which may be burned to generate heat and steam. There's a market for the gas in the Pere Marquette railway shops adjacent to the sewage works.

Teachers' College Formally Opened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—University of Cincinnati's third improvement under its present $5,000,000 campus construction program, a teachers' college, has been formally opened.

The new building rises five stories and stands between the first two improvements in this municipal university's new building program—a library building and the remodeled old library which is now the administration building. Both of these were completed last year. The money for this work, with the exception of a little over $1,000,000 which came from private sources, was provided by vote of the citizens of Cincinnati.

At the present time buildings under way on the campus will cost more than $1,700,000. The Wilson Memorial Auditorium, seating 1200 persons, will be dedicated in November. Other buildings under construction include a biology hall for the departments of botany and zoology, a physics building, and a central shop and warehouse.

Chicago Park Movement Winning Contest With Boy Gang Activities

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—While Chicago crime is being aired in the public press a counter movement is quietly going on.

Gangs of boys looking for adventure in alleys and vacant lots are gradually being broken up by the athletic sports and handcraft work established in 18 parks on Chicago's south side.

Many boys engaged in stealing automobiles and pilfering back yards—some headed for the penitentiary—have been started toward wholesome pastimes and useful careers by joining in organized activities in the parks.

The gang usually blows up like a punctured balloon, the park directors say, when boys discover they can excel in making model airplanes, or sail boats, or engines, or join a swimming team, basketball team, or some other athletic group. "The Broken Knuckle Club" and similar back alley fraternities lose their glamour when the recreation parks hold out useful and self-respecting activities.

"We don't go out after the leader of a gang as is often supposed and then try to get him to bring in the rest of the members," said Mr. V. K. Brown, director of 18 parks on the south side. "One summer nine gangs were discovered in the neighborhood of one park. One of our directors rounded them up and offered the park baseball field as a neutral ground where they could have a highly competitive baseball tournament. As soon as the gangs acquiesced, all of the park policemen, gymnasium teachers, and life guards were informed and asked to encourage these boys in whatever sport they engaged to see them attempting as they trickled into the park.

"After each baseball game a free swim in the park gym was offered. This brought the erstwhile gangsters into contact with other boys already busy in wholesome activities. Before the summer was over many individual boys had found the park activities so much to their liking that the gangs were dissolved because the former members were realigned in new pursuits.

"The gang carries within itself its own destruction," continued Mr. Brown. "It is born of personal inadequacies where individuals flock to a group as children to a mother. But as soon as the individual has the proper chance to become a self-sufficient individual he no longer needs the protection and association of the gang and it just blows up.

"We are doing pioneering work in taking the miscellaneous and ill-assorted group based on propinquity of residence and reassorting them into new associations with new interests. These boys naturally are looking for adventure which a vacant lot or a rubbish heap may afford. We must give them adventure to compete with this appeal and harness it in terms of more strenuous demands so that it requires the boy's entire attention.

"Boys find adventure in making model airplanes and yachts because laws which hold good for big airplanes cannot be applied to little ones. This has been a challenge to them to discover mathematical laws which no man has ever scored. Boy after boy has realized that much lies undiscovered in this field and has taken up studies in night school in physics, dynamics, and engineering subjects to get basic mathematical knowledge necessary to figure out wind resistance and to evolve formulas of his own to apply to small-sized planes."

Commercial Credit Co. Shows Record of Sustained Growth

In 19 Years Builds Up Gross From $2,000,000 to Over $300,000,000—Does World-Wide Business —Cash Balance Big—Dividends Well Covered

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 135 in the Series

Recognized as one of the largest three organizations in the country engaged in financing deferred payment sales of merchandise and other credit transactions, Commercial Credit Company in recent years has built up a gross business of several hundred millions of dollars and shown a substantial earning power which, while it has been affected by the current business decline, nevertheless shows up relatively better than the great majority of American corporations.

Organized in 1912 under Delaware laws to do what is generally known as commercial banking, which supplements the financial service usually rendered by banks, the company, through expansion of its own business and absorption of a number of other concerns doing a similar work, did a gross business of $330,000,000 in 1930, second only to the record turnover of $442,000,000 in 1929. It was able to cover its common dividend last year, and this year is showing a substantial coverage for the reduced junior dividend disbursements. Naturally any material rise in earning power awaits general trade improvement.

Record of Sustained Growth

The company has shown a record of sustained growth since its inception 19 years ago when it started with cash capital of $300,000, a volume of business of about $3,000,000 and profits of around $30,000. Since that year there has been increased volume in every year except five, and greater profits in every year except six. Gross business first passed the $100,000,000 mark in 1922, and net profits rose above $1,000,000. In 1930 gross was about 300 per cent higher, and net had risen to $4,000,000 from $1,500,000, or about 260 per cent.

Acquisitions in the last 10 years include the Continental Guaranty Corporation of New York, which owns the Continental Guaranty Corporation of Canada, Ltd., of Montreal; Kemsley, Milbourn & Co., Ltd., which acts as agent for foreign clients, and is a successor to an English company formed in 1857; the American Credit Corporation, Omaha, Neb.; Vermont Acceptance Corporation, Burlington, Vt.; Finance Corporation of Wyoming, at Casper, Wyo.; Credit Alliance Corporation, New York; Aviation Credit Corporation, New York; American Rediscount Corporation and Commercial Investment Company of Denver, Colo.

Business Is Diversified

The business of the company consists primarily of the purchase of open accounts, acceptances, drafts, notes receivable, and installment and motor lien obligations.

Its equity in these obligations is protected by indorsement, guarantee, repurchase, agreement, liens, and at times by insurance. Prior to 1930, fully two-thirds of the annual domestic business of the company consisted of wholesale and retail motor lien obligations. Since the first of last year there has been a relative as well as absolute drop in the motor share of the gross. Excluding volume of Credit Alliance bought in 1930, which concern did $60,000,000 business in 1929 outside the motor field, automobile paper represented 58 per cent of purchases in United States and Canada, compared with 65 per cent in 1929 and 78 per cent in 1928. At the end of last year, motor lien notes represented only 50.1 per cent of total receivables.

Indicating the increasing diversification of commercial credit business is a list showing exclusive contracts with many companies in various industries. It includes 14 radio companies, 11 automobile and truck concerns, 8 electrical refrigerator, 7 Diesel and other engines, 11 manufacturers of sterling silver, 9 oil burner, 4 washing machine, 7 boat building, 5 machinery, and many miscellaneous companies, including cranes and shovels, store equipment, paint spraying, soda fountains, brake testing, repair equipment, concrete mixing, and even ash - handling equipment companies.

Has Big Cash Balance

Most of the company's obligations represent completed sales of merchandise for moderate amounts to a large number of purchasers. Operations are financed out of the company's own substantial capital and short term borrowings from banks with which it has established lines of credit. As of June 30, 1931, the company had cash on hand of $22,077,400. Its business is nationwide, with 200 offices in the larger cities of the country, and it has connections throughout Europe, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America and the Far East. In all it has 455 branches.

The following table shows volume, net profits and earnings per common share in the last 10 years:

	Volume	Net profits	†Earned income a share
1930	$330,824,210	$4,078,941	$2.03
1929	442,807,262	6,011,697	4.36
1928	265,683,745	3,892,641	3.58
1927	204,518,461	1,828,471	1.05
1926	254,074,862	1,100,626	.04
1925	262,838,156	3,000,703	5.00
1924	162,789,744	1,999,148	2.93
1923	170,384,600	2,301,520	3.86
1922	111,826,575	1,581,790	2.05
1921	79,347,241	654,002	.11

†Net per share of common in above table is based on 1,037,052 shares in 1930 and 1929, 774,231 in 1928, 680,000 in 1926 and 1925 and 480,000 shares in previous years.

Relatively Favorable Showing

It is to be noted that while gross in 1930 fell off about one-fourth and net dropped 32 per cent, both gross and net earnings exceeded those of 1928, regarded as a good year. Earnings in the first eight months of 1931 are reported at $3,093,000, or $1.81 a common share, a relatively favorable showing, and indicating an annual return of $2.70 a share. However, the foreign operations of Kemsley, Millbourn & Co. will probably show a substantial loss, and hence it is estimated that Commercial Credit will show about the same share earnings as in 1930.

Funded debt consisted of $7,763,500 5½ per cent gold notes due in 1934, and $4,441,600 Credit Alliance 5½ debentures due in 1938. There are outstanding 80,000 shares of 6½ per cent first preferred, $100 par, 160,000 shares of $25 par 7 per cent first preferred, 160,000 shares of class B $25 par 8 per cent preferred, 285,007 shares of class A convertible $50 par stock, and 1,037,052 common shares. The common was increased about one-third by a stock offering at $40 a share early in 1929.

Dividends on the preferred stocks have been earned by impressive margins. The current dividend on the common of $1.60 annually just established is a reduction from the $2 rate paid from the first quarter of 1929, and compares with $1 a share paid in 1928 and 1927.

Stock dividends have also been paid on the common as follows: 20 per cent in 1915; 10 per cent in 1920; 15 per cent and 30 per cent in 1922; 20 per cent in 1923 and 20 per cent in 1926. Rights in 1929 were worth between $3 and $5.50.

The common has sold this year at 23¼ and as low as 8. At current prices of around 14, the yield is 11 per cent. The first preferred paying $6.50 sells around 71 and yields almost 11 per cent.

Women Restore World's Fair Arts Building

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Woman's part in saving one of the world's most beautiful structures, the classic Fine Arts Building of the first Chicago World's Fair, is recalled now that the restoration of the exterior is practically complete.

Because it seemed that many had forgotten women's rôle in this $5,000,000 civic project, the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs called it to public notice in a resolution passed at a recent board meeting.

It was their chairman, Mrs. Albion Headburg, "inspired and assisted by Lorado Taft" who led the club women of the State to make the saving of the building their cause, the resolution declares.

Mrs. Headburg in an interview told how the building came to be saved.

One day about six years ago the park commissioners in charge of the World's Fair building, then in a ruined state, announced that they were ready to advertise for bids for wrecking it. The same day Mrs. Headburg was elected art chairman of the federated clubs in this district. Rushing to the park commissioner's office she got them to postpone their advertisement for a month. Then she hastened to see Lorado Taft, the noted sculptor, and advocate of restoration.

"I have 6000 women in my district," she told him. "What can we do to save the Fine Arts Building?"

Mr. Taft, as she recalls, replied: "Raise money to restore a panel. Seeing is believing."

To do this, she learned, would cost $1000. Mr. Taft gave the first hundred, she gave the second, and the rest of the money was raised at a single club breakfast. Another club raised a second $1000. Then Mrs. Headburg got still more ambitious and asked her district if they didn't want to raise enough money to restore an entire corner. And they did; the 6000 women contributed $6000.

The corner, showing what could be done, proved an excellent piece of publicity. It was like a pledge. People began to think that there would certainly have to be a restoration. But the club women continued to work. They made Mrs. Headburg state chairman of Fine Arts Building restoration and gave her state-wide support.

When it became evident that the money needed for a complete job—$5,000,000—would have to be raised by a bond issue Mrs. Headburg and others began systematic stump speaking for votes. When the ballot was taken, 400 club women volunteered as watchers at the polls. The bond issue passed; club women and others who worked for the cause were rewarded with a big majority.

Still the work was not over. Twice the park board was enjoined against spending the money voted, but finally a favorable state supreme court decision was rendered.

Now the task is about finished, so far as the club women are concerned. The exterior of the building is complete in permanent stone; their goal is reached. But there is one thing they would still like to see done, according to Mrs. Headburg. The original restoration plans called for the reservation of space in the building as a woman's memorial hall. The Museum of Science and Industry will now take all the space. But why not, the club women ask, have one hall of the museum devoted to the work of women in science and industry? This, it is commented by observers of what they have accomplished, would be a pleasant reward and recognition.

Grange Sessions To Open Dec. 8

Mr. Ralph O. Brewster, former Governor of Maine, will be one of the speakers at the fifty-ninth annual session of the Massachusetts State Grange to be held at the Hotel Bradford in Boston, Dec. 8, 9 and 10. Mayor James M. Curley of Boston will give an address of welcome at the opening of the convention.

At the Tuesday afternoon session, Mr. Henry N. Jenks, Worthy Master of the Massachusetts State Grange, will give the annual address. Mr. Ernest H. Gilbert, Worthy Secretary, and other state officers will report on various matters. In the evening, the Metropolitan Pomona Grange will give an entertainment.

Besides reports on business and election of officers for the constitutional term, former Governor Brewster, Dr. Payson Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, and Mr. Raymond J. Gregory will speak at the Wednesday sessions. Mr. Gregory is chairman of the committee on bird protection. Gov. Joseph B. Ely will speak in the evening. Dr. Roscoe W. Thatcher, president of the Massachusetts State College, will extend official greetings. Thursday's sessions will be given over to installation of officers and other business.

Alaska Returns Many Times Cost In Trade Produce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—A holiday in Alaska, Oct. 18, is also commemorated here as the anniversary of that purchase of 384,000,000 acres of land from Russia by the United States in 1867. This year's speeches acknowledged with especial gratitude the benefit which the purchase of Alaska has brought to the parent country.

Again it was recalled that the purchase price of "Seward's Folly," $7,200,000, is returned to the United States each month in trade value; that since the purchase Alaska has sent to the United States more than $1,600,000,000 worth of products and that in return the parent country has sent to the Territory $750,000,000 worth of supplies.

Of this enormous trade 80 per cent passes through Seattle, bringing to the city $80,000,000 annually in trade. Not only gold and furs but spruce and wool and reindeer meat, fish oil, herring, halibut and salmon make up the wealth contributed.

A large shipment of wool from the Aleutian Islands was one of this season's feature cargoes. The cargo of another boat contained a half ton of gold, 1000 frozen reindeer and 4000 barrels of herring. Ships riding deep with this season's record pack of salmon have been the most numerous.

Safer Roads Work Urged for Relief

Highway safety work as a means of unemployment relief was proposed yesterday by the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety, when it sent to its 355 local safety committees in every city and town in Massachusetts 14 suggestions along this line. The committee pointed out that work of this kind would not be "made" in the sense of being unnecessary and unimportant.

The proposals included removal of leaves on the highways, formation of accident records for use in devising remedies, the making of a traffic study of the worst accident hazards and the removal of summer's growth to obtain clear vision.

Mr. Richard K. Conant, Commissioner of the State Department of Public Works, in a statement issued yesterday concerning unemployment relief, pointed out that many cities and towns are requiring "all able-bodied applicants for aid to perform two or three days' work a week." This rule is in effect in Boston.

Mexican Tribes Depicted by Dolls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—One of the most colorful of the many expositions held in Mexico City this year is the National Ethnographic Exposition which recently opened at the Art Salon of the Ministry of Public Education.

The tribes of Indians living in Mexico are represented by dolls, attired in typical dress and engaged in typical activities in typical surroundings. Most of the states of the republic are represented with displays in which are shown the indigenous types living there.

In the various exhibits are figures representing Zapotecs, Mixtecs, Chimantecs, Chochos, Triquis, Yaltecas, Mixes, Chatmos, Chontals, Aztecs, Otomies, Mazahuas, Matlaltzincs, Totonacs, Popolacs, and other tribes.

Competition Speeds Freight Schedules

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7—Competition may not be, as economists used to say, the "life of trade," but it speeds up freight trains.

This fact was borne out here last week when officials of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company announced that it had decreased its freight-carrying time between San Francisco and Portland by 24 hours. Customers can be assured of delivery on the third day from date of shipment, it was stated.

That this increased speed was the result of competition there seems to be no doubt. But there seems to be a question whether the competition of motor trucks or other railroads caused the Southern Pacific freight trains to use more steam.

MICHIGAN RECEIVES GIFT FOR PRIZES

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 9 (AP)—Twelve thousand dollars will be given as prizes this year in the annual literary contest at the University of Michigan, made possible by the gift of $321,000 by the late Mr. James Avery Hopwood, American playwright, and his mother, the late Mrs. Jule Hopwood.

The awards will be distributed as four major prizes of $2500 each and eight minor prizes of $250 each. Contestants must be students in the university, taking at least one course in English. Mr. Hopwood, a Michigan graduate, expressed the wish that "the new, the unusual and the radical" be encouraged.

COTTONSEED GROUPS PROMOTE INDUSTRY

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 6 (AP) Leaders of southern agriculture and representatives of the cottonseed and cottonseed oil interests have initiated a movement for the promotion of the cotton industry.

A south-wide conference held here yesterday authorized Mr. Harry D. Wilson, Commissioner of Agriculture of Louisiana, to name a committee to coördinate a proposed development program.

DRY EDUCATION PLAN OUTLINED BY NEW GROUP

Accurate Data on Alcohol Is Aim of Society in California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—Dissemination of more accurate information about alcohol is the purpose of the Scientific Education Association, organized here recently.

It was sometime ago decided that a broad educational campaign should be undertaken to counteract wet propaganda, and that as a first step the group would sponsor a movement for revival of temperance education in the public schools of the United States.

But even this start would not be an easy one, they discovered. Textbooks for temperance education were found to be out of date, full of propaganda, lacking in accounts of recent important technical discoveries, and, above all, far too agitative to be accurate.

A presentation of the situation before official education circles brought encouragement, and coöperation was assured in bringing temperance education to the fore, provided that suitable texts were made available.

New textbook material was necessary, and members of the association decided to build it from the ground up. They started a program for writing a textbook of their own, and to obtain sufficient information and background, sent Mr. Lehman W. S. Hisey, field secretary, upon a tour of western European countries. Mr. Hisey was charged with the task of finding out how other nations conduct temperance education.

This development was recounted at the formal inaugural meeting of the association.

At the meeting, Mr. Hisey announced that the members hope their organization will develop beyond the bounds of this California city, to become an international group, and that he expects it to do so if it is preserved from religious and political controversy.

New York Curb

(Continued from Page 15)

Sales		High	Low	Last
1	Potomac Edis 5s'56E	96	96	96
1	Pow Corp NY 5½s '47	80	80	80
1	Procter & G 4½s'47.101	101	101	101
1	Pub Ser NJ 6s ctfs	108	108	108
5	Pub S N Ill 4½s '78D	93	93	93
5	Pub S N Ill5s'66C	100	100	100
2	Pub Ser N Ill4½s80N	93½	93½	93½
6	Pub S N Ill4½s'81F	92¼	92	92⅛
5	Pug Sd P&L5½s'49	90¼	90¼	90¼
3	Pug SoP&L4½s50D	79⅝	78½	79
4	Rep Gas 6s '45A	42¾	42	42¾
8	Roch Cent Pw 5s '53	46	45¼	45¼
1	Stan Inv 5½s'39	61¼	61¼	61¼
13	Stan P&Lt 6s'57	79½	79	79⅛
15	Safe Har W 4½s 79	96¾	96¾	96¾
5	San A PKB S5s B'58	84½	84½	84½
2	Schulte RE 6s 35xw	50	50	50
2	Scripps 5½s 43	72	72	73
2	Servel Inc 5s 48	69	68¾	69
12	Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	86½	86¼	86⅛
7	Shaw W&P 4½s 70D	84½	83⅜	84
6	Shaw W&P 5s 70C	91½	90	90½
1	Snider Pack 6s 32	29	29	29
18	SEP & L 6s 2025Axw	89½	88	89
7	So Cal Ed 5s 51	101½	101¼	101⅛
5	So Cal Ed 5s 52	101¾	101½	101½
1	So Cal Ed 5s 54	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
9	Superpow Ill 5½s'70	76	74¾	76
3	Superpow Ill 4½s'68	76	76	76
2	Swift & Co 5s '40	98⅞	98½	98⅞
1	Swift & Co 5s '44	101⅞	101½	101⅞
5	Tenn El Po 5s '56	96½	96½	96½
2	Tex City Gas 5s '48	48	47	48
16	Tex El Serv 5s '60	91	90½	90⅝
22	Tex P & Lt 5s '56	94	92⅞	93⅞
2	Thermoid 6s '34	40	39	39
3	Tri Util 5s '79	5½	5½	5½
2	Un Ry Hav 7½s '36	32¼	32¼	32¼
13	Un Gulf Crp 5s '50	97½	97	97½
1	Un Lt & P 6s '75	75	75	75
1	Un Lt & P 5½s '59	97	97	97
35	Un Lt&Ry 5½s '52	73	71½	73
1	Un Lt&Ry 5s'32	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	Un Pb Serv 6s'42 A	28	28	28
3	U S Rub 6s'33	74½	74½	74½
2	U S Rub 6½s'32	97½	97½	97½
37	Van Sweringen 6s'35.	50½	50¼	50½
3	Virg Pb Serv 8s'46	71	71	71
3	Virg Pb Ser 5½s'46A	85½	85¼	85⅛
5	Waldorf Ast 7s'54	38	37¾	38
7	West Pa 5s 2030	72	72	72
11	West Tex Ut 5s '57 A	73	71½	73
	FOREIGN BONDS			
2	Agri Mtg Bank 7s '47	40	38	40
3	Buen A Pro 7½s '47.	54¾	53½	54½
2	Buen A Pr 7s '52	52	52	52
3	Cent Blk Cer 6s '52	44	44	44
2	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '31	29	29	29
15	Com Pr Bk 5½ '37.	56	51	51
1	Cuban Tel 7½s '41 A	85	85	85
40	Danish Con 5½s '55	89½	89¾	89½
2	Danzig Port 6½s '52	44¾	44½	44½
6	Den Mtg Bk 5 '72 DX	75	75	75
6	Finland R M Bk 6 '61	42¾	42	42¾
2	Ger Cons Mun 7s '47	44	44	44
25	Ger Cons Mun 6s '47	39⅞	39	39¼
2	Hamburg El 5½s '38	51	51	51
2	It Sup Pw 6s '63Axw	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
8	Medellin C 7s '51	33	32	32
1	Nip El P 6½s '53	63¾	63¾	63¾
5	Parana Br 7s '58	13½	13½	13½
1	Ruhr G 6½s '53 A	48	48	48
5	Russ 6½s 1919	2¾	2¾	2¾
7	Russ 6½s ctf NC 19	2¼	2¼	2¼
6	Russ 5½s 1921	2¾	2¾	2¾
2	Santiago Chile 7s'49	21	21	21
12	SaxonPub Wks5s'32	51½	51	51⅛
1	Stinnes 7s '36 xw	36	36	36

† Actual sales. * Ex-dividend. a Plus extra. b Plus 10 per cent in stock. e Paid last year. f Payable in stock. g Partly extra. h Plus 5 per cent in stock. k Paid so far this year. j Partly stock.

CASH BONUSES AID TO HIGHWAY SAFETY

Cash bonuses for safe driving are held responsible for a 40 per cent decrease in the number of accidents in which truck operators of the First National Stores have been involved over a three months' period.

At the completion of the first three months of the plan, 53 out of a total of 62 drivers are enjoying bonuses of $10 each for not causing a single accident during that time. Twenty-six helpers out of the 30 received cash awards of $5. Thus, the company's conviction that a continuous incentive for careful driving would prove a definite contribution to highway safety, is believed to have been thoroughly substantiated.

FARM BOARD DECRIED BY SOUTHERN BANKER

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 6 (AP)—The Farm Board and Federal Land Bank were denounced as "socialistic and paternalistic nostrums" by Mr. A. H. Eckles, Hopkinsville, Ky., bank president, in a speech at the southern bank management conference here.

Mr. Eckles told the bankers yesterday that "too much credit" was one of the "greatest afflictions visited upon the farmers."

TRINIDAD WOULD HELP SPAIN

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Nov. 7 (By U. P.)—A resolution appropriating $96,250 to assist the mother country was passed by the Legislative Council at its last meeting The move was opposed, however, by four of the Council's members, who held that the Colony itself is in dire need and that a large deficit must be faced because of extremely low market prices on local products.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL finest personal Christmas cards and box assortments to friends; earn extra money spare time without experience. CRAFTS PROCESS COMPANY, 1001 Chestnut St., Phila.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

THEY ARE REALLY DIFFERENT, these Christmas Greeting Cards; block prints, designed by artists, hand cut, rich colors, glazed; 13 cards, assorted designs, with envelopes, for $1; order early. WINIFRED KENT and EDITH OATES, 71 South Main St., Middleboro, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $1500 to $20,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 31 years recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; you identify covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT—Just the home you want for winter; beautifully furnished and very reasonable; best neighborhood. R. W. STULTS, Antrey Arcade, Orlando, Fla.

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MANUFACTURERS' representative wants lines for use in hotels, clubs and restaurants, also jobbers. CHARLES T. PRENTICE, 111 Arizona Ave., Santa Monica, Calif.

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DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.—Sales, Rentals, Apartments, Homes, Cottages, Business Properties.

JOHN M. BELL

19-21 South Ocean Avenue Telephone 225

FOR SALE

Longwood Section of Brookline, Mass. House of 8 rooms (5 masters' chambers), 3 baths also 2 maids' rooms and bath, maids' dining-room, laundry, billiard room, sun room, sewing room, cedar and linen closets, 2-car garage, garden. An exceptionally desirable house near the city. Ten minutes' drive to Christian Science church. Owner might consider renting. Apply to MISS WHIDDEN and MISS HARRIS Home Finders and Furnishers 2 SCHOOL ST., MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

PROFESSIONAL SHOPPER

HOLLYWOOD—CALIFORNIA—LOS ANGELES Authorized Shopping Service, without charge; unique gifts, California products, home furnishings, men's, women's, children's apparel; correspondence invited. EVA BLANCHE DELAPLAIN, 2861 W. 8th St., Los Angeles, Calif. Phone DU. 6244.

ROOMS AND BOARD

SOUTH PASADENA, CALIF.—Study home for women; quiet; well furnished, fireplace, homey atmosphere, every convenience, excellent table; large grounds, beautiful trees; Christian Scientists preferred. 807 Prospect Avenue. Phone SYcamore 2655.

ROOMS TO LET

THE ILKLEY, 178 Huntington Ave., Boston—Rooms; nearly opposite Christian Science church. Com. 7862. W. A. RICHARDSON, succeeded by MRS. E. L. GIFFORD.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

Independent Business and Technical MANAGER OF LARGE SPINNING-MILL

in Germany, native of Württemberg, seeks suitable post; available now. Has studied machine engineering at Stuttgart technical university and also at training school of linen industry in Sorau. Twenty-six years' experience in linen and cotton spinning-mills, linen bleaching, flax dressing, flax tilling.

Expert knowledge of office routine, also of wage and piece-work systems. Modern technical bookkeeping, good organisor. Excellent salesman. Chairman of technical commission and price commission of large syndicate. References. Box 60, The Christian Science Monitor, Unter den Linden 59 A, Berlin, Germany.

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A man who has had many years' experience in sales, advertising and managerial work is available to some responsible business house or manufacturing concern; can contribute practical assistance in solving today's sales and business problems.

BOX NO. D-14 THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR 1011 TITLE GUARANTY BUILDING MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION, private secretary, or household manager in cultured, kind home by refined, well-educated, capable lady, fond of young people; experienced traveler. E. H. L., 624 Lomax St., Jacksonville, Fla.

YOUNG woman executive, college graduate, 11 years' experience in professional work, salesmanship, advertising, public relation and tea room management, desires managerial position. 1201 West 9th Ave., Olympia, Wash.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

JOSEPHINE DILLON, EXPERT COACH. HE. 1372 SCREEN ACTION AND MICROPHONE SPEECH 1607 N. ORANGE DRIVE. HOLLYWOOD CALIFORNIA.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Rancio Apts.—Pleasing homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio, electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location, one block church, cars, just off Hollywood Boulevard. 1665 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apartments, 523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny one-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, elevator; garage adjoining. 3, 4 and 5 cars.

Local Classified

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BOX 24 cards cost 30c sells $1.00. Box 20 cards, all double envelopes cost 50c, sells $1.00. Christmas wrapping package cost 50c, sells $1.00. And other big values. Beautiful 810 Album on request. COLONIAL BEAUTY STUDIOS, INC., 100 Boylston St. Room 827 Boston

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BROOKLINE, MASS., Near Longwood Station—To sublet for winter or longer, 2 sunny rooms, bath and kitchenette in exclusive apartment hotel. R-100, The Christian Science Monitor,

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SHADE the broad lawns, small brook and pond of this charming 2-acre estate, situated on high land in a pleasant, residential district but a few miles from Boston. The hospitable house—built in the days when houses were built—is in immaculate condition. Briefly, it contains on the first floor a living room, library, sitting room, dining room, kitchen and toilet; the second floor has 4 bedrooms and tiled bath; unfinished attic. There are hardwod floors, electricity, oil heat and everything for comfort and convenience. There is a 3-car garage. The buildings are to be sold at once, and may be bought with all, or any part of the land. Full information of

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Board and Room $10 Per Week
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BROOKLYN, N. Y., 988 Sterling Place—Double room, all conveniences, fine meals, private family; Christian Scientists preferred. Lafayette 3-3695.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Dalby House, 32 Vernon St.—Well-heated rooms, one on 1st floor with lavatory; under new management; excellent table; near Coolidge Corner. Tel. Reg. 6139.

BROOKLINE MASS., Coolidge Corner—Large, sunny, warm, southwest corner, front room; 4 windows and well-furnished; exceptionally good table. Regent 2192.

PARTIES requiring room and board for rest and study in quiet home with pleasant surroundings in Brookline, Mass. Address V-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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BOSTON, Fenway Business Women's Club, 1126 Boylston St.—Permanent and tourist guests; ample housekeeping facilities on each floor; all warm outside rooms. Ken. 1902.

BOSTON, 170 Huntington Avenue—Nicely furnished, quiet rooms; transients; 4 minutes from church; comfortable basement rooms. MRS. L. M. FERGUSON, Comm. 8128.

BOSTON, 364 Marlboro Street—Warm, light rooms, river view, continuous hot water. Telephone Commonwealth 9109.

BOSTON, 11 Norway St., Suites 5 and 6—Pleasant rooms; permanent and transient guests, overlooking church park; kitchen privileges. Com. 7655.

BOSTON—Attractive room, business girl or practitioner. MISS MORRIS, 327 Huntington Ave., Suite 28. Ken. 9060, after 4:30.

BOSTON, Copley Sq.—Lady wishes to rent furnished room in her apartment, Hotel Westminster; reasonable. Ken. 5100, mornings, Room 410.

BOSTON, 12 and 13 Batavia Street—light housekeeping rooms from $3.50 up; steam heat; back parlor and kitchenette. Tel. Circle 9844.

BOSTON—Sunny rooms for 1 or 2 women, reasonable; elevator. Call or telephone before 10 a. m., between 2-4 and 8-9 p. m. Ken. 9854. MRS. CRANKSHAW, 8 Cumberland St., Apt. 18.

BOSTON—Light, well-furnished room, single or twin beds; home privileges; private American family; no other roomers; elevator. Call a. m. 6-12, p. m. 5-8. Suite 23, 829 Beacon St.

BOSTON, MASS.—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, 82 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Large front room, homelike, pleasant, warm, for either one or two people.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 69 Summit Ave.—To those desiring home comforts we offer rooms; food optional; tourists welcome. Regent 6313.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Attractive rooms in warm house with home atmosphere; convenient location; permanent or transients. Regent 6024. MISS CANFIELD.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1754 Beacon St.—Private home, semi-private bath, shower; room reasonable.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Sunny room for woman in apartment in quiet neighborhood; Harvard Square district; privileges. Porter 3956-M.

LAKE WORTH, FLORIDA—3 lovely rooms, walking distance to ocean; meals if preferred. MRS. STANLEY G. SHIPSIDES, 117 So. P St.

N. Y. C., 515 West 110th (12 D)—Exceptional, large, light, sunny, double room; connecting bath; quiet, harmonious, private apt.; reasonable.

N. Y. C.—Attractive room, private bath, shower, riverside view; new, high-class apartment house. 315 Riverside Drive. Academy 2-7124.

N. Y. C., 331 W. 101st St.—Room with lavatory, kitchenette if desired; high-class house, reduced price. ELLIS, Acad. 2912.

NEW YORK CITY, 412 West 110th—A real home, modern studio type, large front; beautiful view, $10-$12; single, private bathroom, Frigidaire; housekeeping; telephone. FOSTER.

WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.—Pleasant rooms, double or single; quiet home; overlooking lake; centrally located; Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. E. D. POTTER, 606 So. Olive Ave.

WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.—Lake front rooms; quiet and harmonious; garage space. MRS. ALICE HAERLIN, Westminster and Washington Road, Prospect Park.

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REFINED American couple would take charge vacant estate near Boston; best references. Box T-73, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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CHAUFFEUR, white, 38 years old, desires position, preferably with Christian Scientists. For further information please write M. HINDERER, 72 Brower Ave., Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

AN educated young Norwegian woman, highly recommended, is willing to accept light work in household, or would act as companion-maid to lady; can teach French, German or drawing; speaks English; can cook. Box S-71, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHAUFFEUR—Young woman, 35, desires position; elderly couple or ladies; excellent references from employer of 7 years; go anywhere. Box T-74, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COOK, experienced German, offers services. Tel. Tra 7-9600. Write Box S-60, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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REFINED American would take charge of business of professional man's home; good housekeeper, excellent cook, pleasant disposition, enjoys making family comfortable; no young children. Write X-70, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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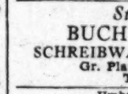

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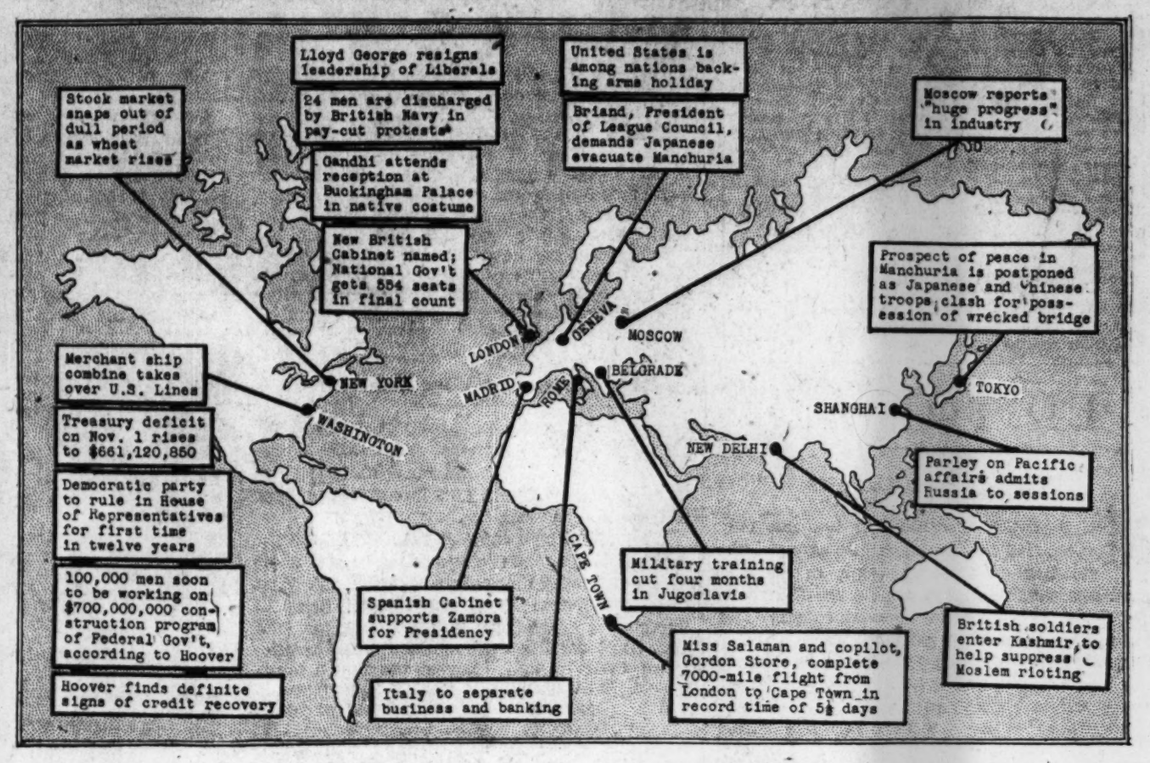
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance



All Nature

Manatee
(Manatus Australis)

Where: On the shores of the Red Sea, Indian Ocean, and off Australia. Other species found on the Atlantic coast of Africa and North and South America.

Distinguishing Features: Black, with wrinkled thick skin; muzzle cleft and fleshy, the two halves being furnished with strong bristles which play on each other and assist in feeding much like the points of a pair of forceps; flippers furnished with nails, though each one is not so armed. Aquatic mammalia with few scattered hairs, hind limbs absent, tail flattened, whalelike in shape.

Having the appearance of a cross between a seal and a hippopotamus, the curious manatee or sea cow was long regarded—along with whales, dolphins, narwhals, etc.—as fish. They are not fish, but are mammals. They differ from whales, however, in having heavy bones which enable them to remain on the bottom, lips which are large and movable, used to seize and crush seaweed and other water plants upon which they feed; the foreflippers are flexible, and the tail is rounded instead of notched as in the whales. Adults are usually from 8 to 11 or 12 feet in length and exceedingly wide.

Two species of manatee or lamantine are found in America, the Florida manatee being the best known and also the rarest. In recent years there have been fewer and fewer specimens seen. The other species is common, especially around the mouths of South American rivers where it feeds on algæ and other plentiful herbage. In past years it was thought these animals left their water habitat for trips ashore in search of food, but this has been proven false, though they do crawl partially out of water, elevating head and shoulders above the surface.

The flesh of this sea cow when properly preserved by salting and drying in the sun will remain sweet for over a year and has a fine flavor. The skin is of value for making sundry leather articles which require great strength. The oil, none of which is found free as it is in the whales, must be extracted from the fat which is free from the rancid odor so characteristic of most animal oils.

The manatee belongs to the order *Sirenia*, which also includes the dugongs and the recently extinct Steller's sea cow, as well as several genera of earlier eras.

In Lighter Vein

Same News

"Anything new in the paper this morning?"

"No. Same old things—only happening to different people."—*Answers.*

Rattling Good Car

Secondhand - Car Salesman (on trial run): "This car is sound in every part."

Prospective Buyer: "So I hear."

Both

"Is that an 8 or a 12?" asked the admirer of Mr. Twitchell's new automobile.

"Both," replied Elmer. "Eight cylinders, 12 payments."—*New York Sun.*

Both

"And has she made him a good wife?"

"Perhaps so. But I know she is making him a good husband."

A Quotation for Today

THE desire of being well pleased is universal; the desire of pleasing should be so too. Let us not only scatter benefits, but even strew flowers for our fellow travelers in the rugged ways of this world.—LORD CHESTERFIELD.

The Mail Bag

Cleveland Heights, Ohio

Dear Editor:

My home is in a suburb of Cleveland up on the hill seven miles from Cleveland's public square. From my classroom windows one can look out over the heights, and see Lake Erie and Cleveland's skyscrapers in the distance. Of course, we in Cleveland are very proud of the Terminal Tower. The trains all come into Cleveland at the one depot. It is right on the Public Square. There are hotels, department stores, gift-shops and restaurants in connection with it. Then, up in the tower is a radio station and offices.

I am 17 years old and a senior in high school and should be happy to correspond with any girls between the age of 17 and 20. Do you suppose there are any Mail Bag readers in Hawaii that would be my pen friends? I am interested in drawing, ice skating, swimming and reading, but I should be interested to hear of the girl's hobbies. I think the Mail Bag is a wonderful means of gaining friends.

Elizabeth Eileen M.

Burlingame, California

Dear Editor:

I have read the Mail Bag for many years but never before have I written. I think the Mail Bag is one of the best features in the Monitor, because it certainly creates a feeling of good fellowship between young people in other lands. I am 17 years old and am interested in almost everything. The subject which is of most interest to me now is drama. If any girl in a country out of the United States is interested in this subject, I certainly should be glad to hear from her, and to have her tell of the theater in her own country. I am not interested in being an actress, but in just studying the theater as a whole. Other things which interest me are music, reading, sports and story writing.

Every day I read the Monitor and it is most helpful to me in school. The Home Forum and the Theater and Editorial pages are features I enjoy and I like the stories on the Children's and Young Folks' pages. The articles that are printed in the upper right-hand corner of the Editorial Page always seem to be so humorous and interesting.

I send best wishes to all Mail Baggers and hope to hear from some of you soon. Gladys R.

Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa

Dear Editor:

Many girls in our school have gained correspondence with girls in foreign countries through your paper, and I should also like to do the same.

My home is among thousands of natives and our nearest neighbors are five miles from us. It is very dry at home. We have to go five miles for our drinking water and a mile for our washing water.

I am 15 years old and should like to be able to obtain a pen friend in some distant land, which is unlike ours. Gertrude S.

Brookline, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

Although I have read the letters from the Mail Baggers I have been only a few from New England, so I am sending this letter.

Being a Girl Scout, I am naturally interested in the "All Nature," and many other of the entertaining articles in the Monitor. I am a sophomore in Brookline High School where I am taking the commercial course. We have one of the best high schools in the State and also one of the finest towns—at least I think so.

Brookline is situated about six miles from the heart of Boston. (I hope some of the Mail Baggers will ask me about dear, old-fashioned Boston with her "cow-path streets" and modern buildings!) We Brookliners have to go elsewhere if we want to see a movie, opera, or go to amusement parks. Brookline is mainly a residential town, although a permit for a movie house was granted last spring.

My favorite sports are archery, swimming, and horseback riding, and I like to watch a football game. I am also interested in hockey, although I don't play. I am a lover of animals and I have had about every kind of a pet from a cow down to an oyster, including a hen. My hobby is reading and writing stories on doing farm work.

I should like to hear from girls around the age of "sweet sixteen" and I will try to answer all the letters I receive. As I crave for correspondence, I wish the girls from everywhere, from Spitzbergen to Tasmania, from India to Peru, would write to me. (If you can't write English write in your native languages, I'll manage to translate it.) Come, girls, blow the dust off your stationery and write so much that the letter carrier will cry, "Enough said!" Ethel B.

Brooklyn, New York

Dear Editor:

You really can't imagine the fun and entertainment obtained from reading the Mail Bag. I have read it for a long time, but have never before had the courage to write.

Last summer I was at the opening of the world's highest building—The Empire State Building. It is a beautiful building of white stone with long strips of chromium running up and down, and the chromium glistens in the sun. On the very top is a mooring place for Zeppelins. It really is wonderful.

I suppose some persons think that New Yorkers have no parks but you should see Central Park. It has an immense lake that looks like a mirror and always every day in the summer you will see it dotted with tiny rowboats occupied by gayly clad people.

I am interested in reading, swimming, photography, hiking, camping, and to say it in short—just everything. I should love to hear from girls around my own age 16) from all over the world. Please write, as I am anxious to gather pen friends from all "ports." Muriel B.

Homonym Puzzle

After you get some ____ to burn _____ you get some coal.

There was a _____ fire burning in the _____.

John ___ two apples and _____ cookies for his lunch

Homonyms are words that sound alike, but have different meanings. Words of this kind have been omitted in this puzzle. Can you fill them in? The dashes indicate the number of letters in the words.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Rebus Puzzle:

Well begun is half done.

There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

More Than Money

A MUSIC teacher had lost money. In fact, she was so heavily in debt that she felt she must conserve every cent, but she didn't make this handicap an excuse for doing nothing to help the old world along! Instead, as she walked to and fro between the elevated station and her room, she noticed a little girl about 10 years old—always alone and always smiling.

On inquiry the music teacher found that the father, a cook in a little restaurant, was bringing up his daughter alone; and that on Saturdays when other children were playing, the child was sweeping and scrubbing their flat. The teacher went to the father, and obtained his permission to take the child off for an afternoon at the forest preserves. The child was delighted. It was the first time she had ever played beam bags, and it was the first time she had eaten a dainty luncheon at a table well set. Then the teacher sang children's songs and the child contributed a dance she had learned at school.

Homeward bound it came out that the child wanted to take piano lessons. A few days later the teacher met the child on the street and said, "I am going to give you a music lesson a week, and I have arranged for you to be let into my room every afternoon at 4:30 to practice until 5."

When many mothers are urging their children to practice, this child presents herself promptly at the hour eager for work. It would be pleasant to say she shows remarkable talent, but the music teacher believes that she is giving the child something more than money—and more than music—a friend!

Chicago

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Division of Words (A. A. J., who asks if a word at the end of a line should be divided on the syllable accented; that is, whether it should be "anal-ysis" or "analy-sis")—Divide on a vowel wherever practicable, and in case a vowel forms a syllable in the middle of a word—as in a-nal'-y-sis—the vowel should be held in the first line, analy-sis (this gives the reader a hint of what is coming). Thus criti-cal is preferred to crit-ical, dili-gence to dil-igence, promi-nent to prom-inent, sepa-rate to sep-arate, etc.

Exceptions are words ending in -able and -ible: read-able, not reada-ble; flex-ible, not flexi-ble, etc. (The rule governing these exceptions is that no final syllable containing a silent vowel should be carried over to the next line.) While we are on the subject, here are a few more cautions:

Avoid turning over a syllable of two letters—three letters should be the minimum. Many two-letter prefixes, however, such as in-, ex-, de-, be-, ab-, etc., may be left on the first line. (The addition of a plural *s*, adding a new syllable to words ending with an *s* sound, does not excuse a division such as hor-ses, circumstan-ces.)

Avoid dividing either element of a hyphenated word, such as object-lesson (not object-les-son), fellow-being (not fel-low-being), etc.

Avoid separating initials from a name, and, so far as possible, keep proper names intact. Also avoid breaking up combinations such as 325 A. D., 3:34 p. m., £6 4s. 6d., etc.

Avoid three successive lines ending with hyphens, and do not break the last word of a paragraph.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Britain's New Cabinet

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD has not only succeeded in forming a government, but he has collected a team of Cabinet ministers which satisfies the claims of all who supported the National appeal. There had naturally been anxiety in some quarters where it was feared that the Conservatives, having the vast preponderance in the House of Commons, would claim and receive similar preponderance in the Cabinet. But the Prime Minister has insisted on making his own Cabinet.

Of its twenty members, eleven are Conservatives; that is to say, the latter have but a bare majority, and so much was clearly right in view of the present composition of Parliament. But the result cannot be estimated by counting heads. Of the four former Labor ministers, three hold offices of the greatest importance, one being the Prime Minister himself, another the Lord Chancellor. The third is the redoubtable Mr. J. H. Thomas, who is resuming the office which will bring him in contact with the British overseas Dominions. The fourth is Mr. MacDonald's former right-hand man, Mr. Philip Snowden, whose weighty counsel will still be available to the Government.

The Liberals have equal reason to be satisfied. Five offices have been given to them, and they include three at least of very first importance. The Liberal leader, Sir Herbert Samuel, holds the dignified and responsible secretaryship of which he has had previous experience—that of the Home Office. The appointment of Sir John Simon to Foreign Minister may cause some surprise since for him this appears to be a new field of activity. But there is significance in his selection. He has unrivaled knowledge of law and almost uncanny expertness in handling financial questions, and these two qualifications are peculiarly needed in dealing with those complex international questions upon which the nations of the world will soon be required to deliberate.

There has been anxiety as to who would be called upon to fill the two key positions upon which the fiscal policy of Britain mainly depends, those of Chancellor of the Exchequer and president of the Board of Trade. If both of these had gone to Conservatives long committed to a full policy of tariffs, the general conclusion would have been that the whole Conservative program had been accepted before inquiry. The Prime Minister, true to his promises, has refused to make appointments which would countenance such an idea. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Conservative and protectionist, but a judicious and broad-minded man, who has no sympathy with extremists, becomes Chancellor, and Mr. Walter Runciman, Liberal and lifelong free trader, but also a powerful business authority who is prepared for some restricted measures to secure trade balance, becomes president of the Board of Trade.

It will be noticed that some of the older party men whose names are known throughout the world, including Sir Austen Chamberlain and Lord Reading, have stood down to make place for younger members. There are two or three formidable persons who have not been invited whose exclusion is more notable than some of the appointments. Mr. Winston Churchill, who has recently denounced the Round Table policy in India, has received no invitation to lend a hand, and one of the extremer of the prominent Conservative protectionists, Mr. Leopold Amery, is also not in the Cabinet.

Mr. MacDonald has made a courageous beginning. He has assembled a ministry really representative of all the groups which have lent support to the national ideal. Mr. Stanley Baldwin and his Conservative colleagues equally command admiration for the manner in which they have recognized that their majority was secured by national rather than party vote, and have accepted office in a generous mood of give and take. No doubt with so many men holding diverse opinions there will be many difficulties to face. Seldom has a Prime Minister had a harder task than that of Mr. MacDonald. But the more difficult his task, the greater his opportunity. All his skill, judgment, sympathy and statesmanship will be needed to drive this restive but brilliant team.

Picking Cotton by Moonlight

JUST an item in the paper to the effect that cotton is being picked by moonlight to feed the omnivorous wheels of industry! Straight news, this, an indication that business is recovering and that textiles may perhaps advance a few points on the stock exchange.

Yet the situation refuses to be interpreted in such manner. It is something that machinery has forgotten. It is romance, Millet done in moonlight. Over the backs of the pickers, perhaps unheeded, perhaps fully realized, the moon rides, throwing the fields into sharp relief, etching the forms of the pickers, industrious shadows that pluck the cotton, soft as the cloud that the moon has just torn.

Possibly they talk with that intimacy which community work under strange circumstances often inspires, the soft cadences of the southern voice mellow and subdued as the night. And perhaps with the whole beauty treasury of the night ripped open, some of the pickers, under its magic spell, croon in harmony the haunting minor chords of old-time Negro melodies.

There is a persistent natural fiber in men that has not yielded to the many artificialities of the industrial era. At the picture of a cotton field in the moonlight, a compound of vapors, mirages of moonlight and shadows, illusions that will melt with the sun, it is the battlements of factories, the shriek and pound of machinery, the dispassionate faces of the workers that give way and lose reality. So innate is this sentiment that it is easily evoked, perhaps by a gust of music in a city street, perhaps by a sunset bursting into a bus window—and perhaps by a headline about a cotton field in the moonlight.

Soy Beans and Machine Guns

WITH Japanese troops reported in a clash with Chinese troops thirty miles south of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the trouble between China and Japan is in danger of embroiling Russia.

This cannot be a comforting prospect for the Japanese. Economic circumstances are their excuse for marching north against the local Chinese Governor. This war lord, by delay in mending a bridge over the Nonni River, had virtually severed north from south Manchuria. In so doing he had deprived the South Manchuria Railway of the freight in soy beans which is now beginning to pour out of north Manchuria on its way to world markets. Its passage along the branch railways to the South Manchuria Railway blocked, it would have been diverted east along the Chinese Eastern Railway, for dispersal through the Russian port of Vladivostok. So the Japanese decided to repair the bridge themselves, even if thereby they endangered their relations with the Soviet Union.

In their present position, the Japanese troops are at least 400 miles from the Russian border and have no intention of crossing it. Why, then, should Moscow have any reason for alarm? And why should world opinion consider the possibility of a Russian complication?

A look at the map will show the reason very clearly. By going into north Manchuria, the Japanese have entered a salient which separates Moscow from its Pacific littoral and the port of Vladivostok. The region is so important in its control of Russian communications that Moscow has never relinquished its view of north Manchuria as a Russian sphere, the outward manifestation of which is the possession of a half interest in the Chinese Eastern Railway, which is the north Manchurian link of the Trans-Siberian system.

It has been said that not only does neither Japan nor Russia desire a flare-up, but that one is impossible because some kind of understanding exists between them. The existence of an accord has been bruited in the Far East since the Moscow mission of Viscount Goto in 1927. Dr. C. Walter Young, in his "Japan's Special Position in Manchuria," while not denying that an understanding may have been reached, does not believe that it took written form. The supposition is that it may have been a promise to remain neutral in the event that either party took occasion to inflict reprisals on China.

Can it be that under this promise Japan could occupy the theater of its present action? It is doubtful. In Japan, Chinese action, in refusing to mend the bridge, will doubtless be traced to Russian influence, but Japanese action in reply to it is much more provocative, because it is overt.

The stirring of this witches' caldron of nineteenth century *realpolitik* is spurring Geneva to further action in defending world peace. A meeting of the League Council has been called for November 17. The chairman, M. Aristide Briand, and his colleagues did not drop their efforts to reëstablish peace when they adjourned on October 26. M. Briand has reiterated the League request that Japan withdraw her troops. And the American Secretary of State has again made it clear to Tokyo that the United States supports the League's position.

Japan's contention is that China must recognize her obligations under the treaties of 1915. But Japan can hardly win the world to her view until she recognizes her own obligations under the League Covenant, the Nine-Power Treaty and the Pact of Paris.

The extension of the field of operations in Manchuria makes it all the more imperative that the world's peace machinery be put into effective operation to stop hostilities there. There are increasing indications that the Council is vigorously exploring means to that end.

India's Problem Exemplified

BRITISH troops have entered Kashmir to restore order among Moslems who have flared up against their Hindu overlord. Their intervention is at the request of the ruling Prince, Maharaja Sir Hari Singh, whose Government has proved incapable of controlling a situation caused by the incursion into the state of bands of Moslems who sympathize with their coreligionists in Kashmir and Jammu.

Kashmir is a state whose ruler is Hindu, whose ruling class is Hindu and whose population is predominantly Moslem. Heretofore this area—one of the loveliest in India—has been singularly free from communal dissension, but for some months it has been obvious that political ferment at work in British India was percolating into Kashmir. The Governor-General of India has found it necessary to promulgate an ordinance preventing bands of Moslems from crossing into the state, which indicates very definitely that the state troubles have outside connections. Indeed, the Red Shirt movement, which has its roots in northwest frontier provinces of India and in Punjab, is patently linked with the Kashmir uprising.

Whatever the sources from which Kashmir discontent rises, it is very clear that Moslem sentiment in north India is becoming increasingly militant as Hindu political aspirations become more ambitious. The connection between these two facts is significant, since it reveals that Hindu-Moslem relations are hardly better today than they were when the Mogul Emperors sat on their golden thrones at Delhi, and that only British impartiality can hold the scales between these contentious religious factions.

Coming at a time when the Round Table Conference is sitting in London, this Moslem disaffection in Kashmir offers an illuminating commentary on India's problem. Here in the concrete is the Indian situation. Kashmir shows how Moslems are liable to act under Hindu supremacy, and offers a picture to students of political history of how Moslem India is liable to develop its political power in future. In recent years, illiterate Moslems of the north have with growing impatience seen the Indian National Congress rise to power in the land. They seriously resent such power because it is Hindu, and Round Table delegates who minimize this situation only prepare the way for future troubles in India.

However, Kashmir does not offer a case for gloomy forebodings only. It is clear that the administrative order in the State requires to be overhauled, and the British are already acting in this respect. And it should also be remembered that much of the responsibility for the present troubles may be traced to political agitators whose main desire is that the Round Table shall fail in its efforts.

Art and the Soviet

NO ASPECT of the Russian experiment is more interesting than its attitude to art. Russian painters, Russian dramatists and Russian sculptors are all being mobilized in an effort to make the Five-Year Plan successful. A political battle has been organized between groups of Moscow theaters, in which marks of commendation are given to those houses that most effectively translate into terms of drama selected features of Communist philosophy. It is also reported that the Soviet pays regular salaries to about half the sculptors and artists in Russia, on condition that they produce a certain number of works of orthodox political tendency.

The days have probably gone by when it would have been maintained that good art cannot be propagandist in aim. It is true that many works of literature and painting that have had a moral or political purpose have been failures from the artistic point of view; but so have been many works of literature and painting that have had no purpose at all. On the other hand, the examples of successful propagandist art are legion. They include such diverse productions as "Pygmalion," "Richard II" and "The Pilgrim's Progress."

But in spite of this, one looks on the Soviet plan in regard to art with none too robust a confidence. If a man wishes to use his art for propagating some idea or maintaining some thesis, the result may very possibly justify him from every point of view, including the artistic; but if he is compelled by an outside force to use his art in this way, whether he wishes to or not, the upshot is not likely to be very successful. The difference between a man doing what he wants and what he is forced to do is the difference between the Falstaff of "Henry IV" and the Falstaff of "The Merry Wives of Windsor." It is conceivable that many Russian artists are not in enthusiastic sympathy with Bolshevist aims; it is certain that many of those who are in sympathy with them would prefer to direct their activities into other channels than political propaganda. In such cases it is improbable that either Russian propaganda will receive notable reënforcement, or the artistic world much enrichment, from the Soviet enthusiasm for making everyone a politician.

Words, Words — — —

AT ELECTIONS candidates and their supporters not only debate the policies of their opponents; they also debate the very words in which those policies are debated. Consider the word "internecine," for example. In the recent elections in Great Britain it was frequently employed to mean that one of the parties was in a state of civil war, a usage that caused indignation among those whom a grammatical solecism causes to stare and gasp, and impelled them to point out that "internecine" does not mean civil war at all, but only "extremely destructive."

To which the reply has been made that both Johnson and Carlyle use "internecine" in the sense in which it has done service during the late elections. But this is no very convincing answer. If every expression were to be permitted that has received the sanction of a great writer, infinitives would be split with Thomas Hardy, and superlatives doubled with Shakespeare. Moreover, Samuel Johnson himself did not always stand by his definitions. When a lady asked what had caused him to state in his Dictionary that "pastern" meant a horse's knee-cap, he blandly replied, as the Manchester Guardian has recalled, "Ignorance, Madam, pure ignorance."

No, there is involved here a point of fundamental importance, which is not to be settled by the bandying about of definitions. This point is that, after all, it is usage, and not derivation, that settles the significance of words. Their meaning thus frequently undergoes modification. "Miscreant" today does not merely mean "a misbeliever," as according to its derivation it should, and as it did in the time of Shakespeare. "Dutch" no longer means "German." If these words have changed their meanings, why should not "internecine"?

Editorial Notes

Yes, others do have bills to pay. A private survey sent to the United States Department of Commerce October 27 showed the average American family's continuous indebtedness for household and personal expenses to be between $200 and $250.

The difficulty seems to lie in the fact that all nations are too anxious to disarm—the other nations.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

TOKYO

THAT the two weeks' session of the council of the Institute of Pacific Relations just ended passed without untoward incident or serious clash between representatives of antagonistic nations is a remarkable tribute to the tact and diplomacy of Jerome D. Greene, chairman of the council; Edward C. Carter, secretary-treasurer of the American council, and Charles F. Loomis, acting general secretary of the central secretariat. From the time of the Japanese occupation of Mukden until the day the council was called to order there was doubt as to its positively holding meetings as scheduled. Two chief Pacific nations, China and Japan, were at sword's point, and the issues to be discussed touched the interests of these nations closely.

The point selected for the meeting was in a Chinese provincial town emphatically a part of old China. It was hardly believed that in the state of Chinese public opinion, Japanese delegates would be safe in Chinese territory, and it was apprehended that other members of the conference, which had been denounced by certain Chinese organizations as an agency of Japanese imperialism, would not be safe from insult. However, the earnest desire of the Nanking Government to demonstrate its ability to protect its guests, coupled with the wish of American and British leaders to hold the conference as scheduled, averted any postponement. The place of meeting was changed from Hangchow to Shanghai, a change which undoubtedly contributed to the comfort of those attending, although all united in expressions of regret that the smaller city, which had expended several thousands of dollars preparing for the meetings, should have been disappointed.

The Sunday spent by some eighty of the foreign representatives at Hangchow gave them an opportunity to study a typical Chinese city and appreciate the beauty of its surroundings. The meetings held at the international recreation center in Shanghai were conducted in perfect peace and order, even though demonstrations against the Japanese were being staged in the streets outside.

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The institute suffered severely from the world-wide depression, also from uncertainty as to its meeting, due to the Manchurian issue. Many of the strongest representatives of Western countries were unable to attend on account of business conditions at home. Moreover, newspaper reports were necessarily rigidly curtailed, partly because world conditions occupied all available newspaper space and partly because the Manchurian issue necessarily engaged the attention of Far Eastern correspondents to the exclusion of the more academic news of the conferences.

For it must be admitted these sessions are largely academic. It is true that questions of immediate concrete importance are discussed but, in the main, at the recent council, at any rate, the disputants were college professors or economists of civil station. The rules of the organization prevent the participation by anyone officially connected with the Government. Moreover, the rules proscribe any identification of the speakers in published reports, which necessarily deprives the newspaper correspondent of much of his interest in the discussions. Even in the annual report, which will this year be prepared by Mr. Bruno Lessing, those contributing to the discussions are rigidly excluded. Finally, no subject is put to the vote and no decision is expressed on any issue. Even the Manchurian question, which was vigorously debated by all representatives, as well as those of China and Japan, went without an expression of opinion from the round table as a whole.

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Accordingly, the chief value of the institute, which meets every second year, lies in the education of large numbers of people from countries having interests in the Pacific and the affairs of the Far East. As a result of the meetings at Shanghai, something like 110 men and women returned to their respective countries able to discuss more intelligently matters of that section of the world which are likely to become of increasing importance, politically, financially and commercially, in the next few years. For this reason, the proposition to meet always in Honolulu, where a central office and library are maintained, seems lacking in value. It is well to meet there occasionally, and the indications are that it will be the meeting place in 1933. But the great advantage of the meetings of the council is the introduction of these representatives of Western thought and social organization into a Far Eastern environment.

Nobody, in my judgment, can talk understandingly about conditions existing in China, the possible permanence of the Government, the real significance of extraterritoriality, relations between China and Japan, or the merits of the Manchurian question without having visited the countries involved. I do not mean that the brief visit which attendance upon the conference involves fits one to be an authority on Far Eastern affairs. I sympathize rather with a Chinese now resident in Boston, who told me that two months' visit would make me know all about Far Eastern affairs, while two or three years spent here would leave me in doubt and indecision. But some first-hand knowledge is necessary to enable one to speak with even a reasonable amount of intelligent understanding.

The importance of the Far East in the news and in the commercial and financial affairs of the world can hardly be overestimated. Even now the question of the use of silver in Eastern countries other than Japan is one full of deep importance to the United States, Britain and continental Europe. Moreover, the establishment of a stable and effective government in China and the settlement of the Manchurian question are vital to world-wide prosperity. It is because of these facts that the institute has significance and importance. Aside from the discussions, the great number of illuminating pamphlets published by it constitutes a very real contribution to the literature of the Far East. Perhaps there is a tendency to permit too many of these publications to be expert. Particularly was this true of those dealing with the Manchurian question. It would be better, in my judgment, if the institute could maintain in its publication department the thoroughly objective methods maintained by such an organization as the World Peace Foundation in Boston, but even as it is, this group of publications is of inestimable value.

Notes From German Cities

Instructive Films Sought

A BERLIN sixth-form schoolboy runs a bright little magazine called the White Mouse, which is claimed to be the organ of modern youth, and whose readers and contributors are mainly his schoolfellows. One of the boys recently put forth, in a well-written article upon the film, a practical suggestion concerning educational films. He says with a certain degree of accuracy that the so-called "Kultur" and instructive films frequently shown had little or no connection with the subject that school children have to learn about and write compositions on. When, for example, the subject was Australia, with its sheep farming and what that country's exports and imports were, the pupil would involuntarily think what an immense advantage it would be if he could only go there and see everything with his own eyes. And he asks whether it is not possible to show such films as would help school children to gain a practical knowledge of countries and peoples supplementary to the geography books.

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Tomato Wins Popularity

Perhaps no vegetable has become so popular in Germany as the tomato, and yet some thirty years ago it was hardly known. When it did appear, it was regarded with suspicion on account of its brilliant color and considered harmful. For a long time, under the name of Liebesapfel (love apple) it was only cultivated in a few gardens for decoration. Today the tomato is eaten and enjoyed in every form by rich and poor alike. Now that it has been proved that this useful fruit or vegetable—opinions differ as to its rightful cognomen—will keep good for over six weeks in ice storage, the growing grounds throughout the country have been enormously increased, but foreign importers, with Holland at their head, do a very great trade with Germany.

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Youths Work Without Pay

The Germans have a proverb: "Work makes existence sweet," and a large number of youths under twenty-one years of age, who have banded themselves together as the "Young German Order," are endeavoring to prove this. So weary are many of these boys of being without a job that they are demanding work of any kind without pay. Some six miles out of the busy town of Bautzen in Saxony flows a rivulet known as Albrechts Brook which, picturesque though it is, does great damage to the surrounding country every spring by the overflowing of its banks. For the last twelve years it has been intended to regulate the undisciplined stream and drain the land, but the necessary funds were lacking. The first experiment is now being made with 120 volunteers, who go singing to their work every morning, glad to be about and doing again. They are provided with food and lodging, simple, but adequate, also with workman's clothing to save their own, and—though this is not considered payment—with 50 pfennigs (about 13 cents) daily as pocket money.

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Skiing In Prospect

Snow is arriving in Germany's mountainous districts early this year. Already there have been heavy falls and soon the ski runners around Baden will be climbing the Feldberg in customary numbers. The Feldberg impresses the tourist at once not only by its beautiful surroundings, but by its convex summit with the observatory tower from which a magnificent view is obtained. This tower is an intrinsic part of the Feldberg and dear to the hearts of the Baden people. An English architect recently ventured to suggest that the beauty of the mountain's contour would be greater without the tower, but his companion—speaking for the people—replied: "No tower on the Feldberg! Why, if the Feldberg had not its tower the contour would not be the contour of the Feldberg at all!"

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"Ten Points" For Drivers

In order to remind newly licensed motorcyclists of their responsibility toward the public, the police in Munich are now handing out with each new motorcycle driving license a leaflet containing "ten points" admonishing careful driving (especially at crossroads), the avoidance of undue noise, and the danger of passing other vehicles at narrow points of the road.

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Policemen And Reading

Munich people—like all Germans—are keen and patient readers, and not the least studious section of the public is the police force. The Munich patrolman apparently finds that an hour or two devoted to a book is the ideal mental counterbalance for the physical labor of long hours on duty, for there are no less than four public lending libraries (with more than 20,000 volumes) belonging to and exclusively used by members of the Munich police force. Formerly these institutions received an annual grant from the Bavarian State, but with the rigid economy programs of recent years this has completely disappeared, and today the police libraries are entirely self-supporting. Five pfennigs (just a trifle over 1 cent) is all that is charged on each volume lent out, but this modest fee is sufficient to pay all costs and to replenish the shelves periodically. The kind of reading in vogue among the Munich police (as indicated by the library registers) is surprisingly varied. A great deal of it is of a purely educational character. There is a steady and considerable demand for works on physics and chemistry, botany, zoölogy, geology, technical science and history. In the sphere of fiction, authors like Edgar Wallace may be regarded as the domain of the policeman who likes to read the romance of his profession; but there is a steady run on classic novelists.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Bible and Its Promises

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Depression seems to have engulfed the world. Suggestions as to how to end its onslaught have been advanced by our President, statesmen, prime ministers, lawyers, authors, etc.; in fact, from every walk of life ideas have originated, with the exception—of from "mere woman."

Her remedy is this: That every man, woman and child throughout the world "dust" the family Bible, and each morning, prior to starting their day, select therefrom one verse, keep it in thought throughout the day and watch the result.

The Biblical promise, "Lo, I am with you alway, even to the end of the world" (the end of all seeming depression, etc.), still stands.

IRENE FRANKLIN.

New York, N. Y.